B·S·A
Prices GREATLY REDUCED.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. Hornby Rd., Fort, B'bay.

The Bombay Chronicle

B·S·A
PRICES
Greatly Reduced
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. XIII NO 253 BOMBAY TUESDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1925 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
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3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

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SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

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	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

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TICKETS AMERICAN EXPRESS TOURS

HOMEWARD PASSAGE

Do you plan to go home next season via Suez or the Pacific? If so now is the time to register for your accommodation.

THE AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY, Inc.,
[Incorporated in U. S. A.]
30, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

Safeguard your Travel Funds by carrying AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAVELLERS CHEQUES.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.
All Passengers are required to be in possession of pasaports.

Date.	Steamers	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
31st Oct.	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,941
7th Nov.	RANCHI		16,100
14th "	RAZMAK	MALOJA ‡	20,837
21st "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
28th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA *	10,902
5th Dec	RANPURA		16,100
12th "	CHINA	NALDERA ‡	15,993
19th "	DEVANHA		8,151
26th "	RAZMAK	MOREA *	10,919
1926.			
2nd Jan.	RAWALPINDI		16,100
9th "	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA ‡	10,227
16th "	RANCHI		16,10
23rd "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA*	11,089
30th "	KAISAR-I-HIND.		11,430
6th Feb	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN ‡	20,847
13th "	RANPURA		16,585
20th "	RAZMAK	MALWA *	10,841
27th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
6th March	RAZMAK	MALOJA ‡	20,837
8th "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
20th "	RAZMAK	MANTUA*	10,902
27th "	RANCHI		16,100
31st "	CHINA†		7,952
3rd April	RAZMAK	NALDERA ‡	15,993
10th "	KAISAR-I-HIND		11,430
17th "	RAZMAK	MOREA*	10,919
24th "	RANPURA		16,585
1st May	RAZMAK	NARKUNDA‡	16,227
8th "	RAJPUTANA		16,100
15th "	RAZMAK	MACEDONIA.	11,089
22nd "	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29th "	RAZMAK	MOOLTAN	20,847

‡ Through steamers from Australia, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
*Through steamers from China, have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
† S. S. "China", 31st March, extra Steamer at following reduced rates :—
1st Saloon to London £ 80, £ 70, & £ 60.
" " " Marseilles " 72, " 62, & " 56.
2nd Saloon to London £ 54, and £ 52.
" " " Marseilles " 50, " " 48.
The difference in passage rates is according to the position of the cabins.
Very Special berthing arrangements have been made to increase the comfort of passengers proceeding by the China on the 31st March 1926.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
12th Nov.	MERKARA	8,288
26th "	MADURA	8,975
10th Dec. 1926	MARGHA	8,278
14th Jan.	WARFIELD*	6,060
4th Feb.	GHARINDA*	5,306
18th "	GOLCONDA*	5,316
18th March	DOMALA	8,441
8th April	MARGHA	8,273
29th "	DUMANA	6,427
20th May	WARFIELD*	6,060
10th June	Cargo Steamer	

* Cargo Vessels only, will not convey passengers.

P & O SAILING TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

27th Oct.	TAKADA connecting at Colombo with MOLDAVIA	Colombo Australia Straits, China, Japan
10th Nov.	SOUDAN connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA	Australia
24th "	SICILA*	Straits, China, Japan
22nd Dec.	DELTA connecting at Colombo with MONGOLIA	Straits, China, Japan Australia

*Will not convey passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination.
28th Oct.	KHANDALLA	East & S. Africa.
28th "	BANDRA	Basreh via Karachi & P. G. Ports.
28th "	MERKARA	Karachi
30th "	VARSOVA	Basreh via Karachi & Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports
31st "	CHAKLA	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
2nd Nov.	VITA	

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Fridays and Saturdays every weeks. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Basreh.
Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure
Toyooka Maru,	S. Tsuji,	7098	20th Oct,	31st Oct.
Totteri Maru,	G. Masuda.	5973	29th Oct,	12th Nov.
*Tamba Maru.	J. Fujisawa	5845	15th Nov.	29th "
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba	5976	1st Dec.	15th Dec.
*Wakasa Maru	T. Habaki	6083	16th Dec.	30th Dec

* Passenger Steamers.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

Port	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	356	240	160
Kobe ..	690	460	260	170

For particulars please apply to—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Allen Building, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 22276 Telegrams YUSEN.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG

Steamer	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure
Borneo Maru	T. Motoshige	5,963	28 Oct.	9 Nov.
Hamburg Maru	K. Otihara	5220	10 Nov	24 Nov

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Dr. D. Writer & Co.
Have always in stock sugar-coated "Tikli" Brand tablets of Quinine Bisulph. Purgative, Vegetable Laxative and plain Tikli as Soda-Mint Aspirin, Anti-malarial Soda water and Lemonade.
Can be had from respectable Chemists and the Manufacturer
Dr. D. Writer & Co,
Corner Grant Road, BOMBAY, No. 7

INSURANCE.

A GOOD ADVICE.
The best remedy for a family man who is sick of worrying over the question "How to provide my family after my death" is "INSURANCE POLICY." Insure to-day with the East and West Insurance Company, Ltd., and you will worry no more. Very attractive plans. Tables XII and XIII with guaranteed bonus a speciality in Insurance line. Agents wanted. Apply to—
DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.
Head Office,
65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

TOUCH STONE.
TO SELECT A LIFE OFFICE.
Choose a life office which :—
1. Has stood the test of time.
2. Is popular and easily accessible.
3. Has the reputation for prompt settlement of claims.
4. Is liberal and sympathetic.
5. Has declared the highest bonus for its age.
6. Has the best mortality experience at its back.
7. Has a large silent reserve.
8. Has its Head Office at your Doors.
9. Has its policies free from all vexatious conditions.
10. Has moderate rates of premia compatible with safety.
"BHARAT"
alone will answer to the above requirements
Please communicate with—
K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager, Head Office,
Bharat Buildings, Lahore.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.
BANKERS.
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.
ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824.
Fully paid up
Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,660
Reserve Funds F43,196,861 £3,599,738
HEAD OFFICE AT AMSTERDAM (Holland).
Agencies at ROTTERDAM and THE HAGUE.
HEAD AGENCY AT BATAVIA
BRANCHES:
DUTCH EAST INDIES:—
Samarang Diember Pekalongan
Modan Djocja Pontianak
Bandjarmasin Kota Radja Solo
Sourabaya Macassar Tegal
Bandoeng Palembang Tjilatjap
Cheribon Padang Welterverden
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS:—Singapore Penang.
BRITISH INDIA:—Calcutta, Bombay Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.
BOMBAY OFFICE—82, ESPLANADE ROAD.
E. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg. Agent.

BANKING.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD,
ESTABLISHED :—1910 :
Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %
The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas pe month. Active and honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. R M. DWADKAR, & Co., Gun Powder Road, Mazagaon, Bombay.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)
RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-22) :—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.
ASSETS :—Over 70 LAKHS.
POLICY CONDITIONS : LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a specialty.
MANAGEMENT :—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest,
PREMIUM RATES :—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.
It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.
AGENTS wanted on liberal terms.
For further particulars apply to the undersigned.
N DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Branch
94, Medows Street, Fort, BOMBAY

AMICHAND GOVANJI.
THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.
Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.
Phone No. 670.
This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates :—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
16, Farringdon Street, E. C.
We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji the Indian Confectioner of Bombay has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.
(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary
LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunty Halva, (d Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h Orange Halva.
All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.
ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL Rs. 2,64,600.
Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.
25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.
For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

EYE TROUBLES
of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Cornea Ulcer, redness etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand "Lotus Honey"—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Trial Solicited. Dram Rs. 2-8. 2 Drams Rs 4-0 Ask free particulars to—
NEW FORMULA Co., B. and O. OFFICE Kandi, Bengal, India.
Tel.: "Ullas," Kandi.

BENGAL CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, LTD.
(Founded by Sir P. C RAY)
"B. C. P. W."
ASVAN - BEST NERVINE TONIC
PYREX - MALARIA SPECIFIC
SARSOL - BLOOD PURIFIER
SANTOL - DIURETIC
TYKOL - DEODORANT ANTISEPTIC
VIBRO-ASOKA - UTERINE TONIC
PTYCHO-PAPAIN
ELIXIR-PAPAIN
Mist PEPSIN Comp.
TONIC GLYCEROPHOSPHATES
for Dyspepsia Heart-burn Flatulence, etc
SYRUP BRAHMI and SYRUP VASAKA with HYPOPHOSPHITES and TOLU.
BOMBAY DEPOT :— THE POPULAR PHARMACY,
Head Office GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY. Phone No. 40784
Branch— SANDHURST ROAD, GIRGAUM.

TAKE ADVENTAGE OF

SPECIAL

CONCESSION RATES

IN OUR

CLASSIFIED SHORT

ADVERTISEMENT COLUMNS.

ON and from 1st June, 1925 our charges for Short Advertisements are as under:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

Minimum Twelve Words.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words, Apply Box No ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements, are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—A COMPOUNDER who can manage provision, etc. Apply to Messrs. FILLIS & CO., 67-69, Warehouse Road, Colaba.
A R2049

WANTED Whole time certificated BOILER-ATTENDANT under the Bombay Boiler Rules for local Mill. Box No 1043 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 24333.

WANTED—An ENGINEER for Ginning and Pressing Factory for erection work and working. Apply TOOLSIDAS KHIMJI, 46, Cunningate Street, Fort, Bombay.
A R2045

WANTED—A qualified and experienced MID-WIFE for the Honawar Municipal Dispensary. Apply with testimonials, stating qualifications, previous experience to the undersigned immediately.
N. V NAYAK, President, Honawar Municipality, Honawar.
A 24337

SALARY RS. 100—260 P.M.
IN 30 DAYS

WE can help you to these salaries. We have done this for others. Learn an absolutely NEW SHORTHAND IN 30 DAYS. BY POST OR PERSONALLY. Easiest, simplest and highest speed system in the world. The wonder of the age. Only 9 Characters and 3 Rules. 2 days' FREE trials. No MONEY unless you are fully satisfied. Enclose 2 annas stamp. Pawad College, (C) Rawalpindi
T. S.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—By an Indian youth, well versed in Accounts, Audit, Banking Insurance Office Work, seeks a responsible post. Good references. Please write Box No. 1043, Advt. Dept "Bombay Chronicle."
R2046

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET.

OFFICES—In Nanjee Building, 17, Elphinstone Circle, Central Situation First Floor, Lift, Electric fittings. Airy, clean, commanding excellent view and overlooking Elphinstone Circle Gardens. Suitable for large and small commercial firms. Available from 1st November. Rent Rs. 60 to Rs. 600 according to space. Apply to:—DEVKARAN NANJEE.
C R2028

FRUITS, FLOWERS, SEEDS

FINEST KULU APPLES—Fresh Walnuts, 11 lbs. basket for Rs. 5 inclusive of packing and postage. V. P. P. to all parts of India. Agent, ARAMGARH ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.
R1788

PROFESSION.

OBTAIN CONFIDENTIAL REPLIES Three questions for 1/4/- Send palm impression or, birth date. CHAMBER ENQUIRIES, Delhi.
P R2048.

UMRATH SEA-SIDE HOMES for Mental, Nervous Cases, alcoholism, drug habits. Resident Physician, Dr. Browne; Matron, Mrs. Browne; Superintendent, Captain U. L. Desai, M.D., Manchester, Mental, Nervous, Epilepsy Specialist. DR. DESAI, Personal interview, Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, from 28th October to 6th November 1925. Building plots facing sea available. Letters, Telegrams, DR. DESAI, Umrath Station, Maroli, B. B. and C. I. Rly.
P R1944

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY.
(Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once, per V.P.P. for As. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc. PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy), 8, Nandibagan Lane, Salkhia (Howrah).
N.B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment." A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 extra.

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand and Typewriting, join immediately the POPULAR SHORT HAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, above Bhagirathi Stores, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay. Managing Proprietor B. B. Rele, B.A., LL.B., late Manager and Instructor of the Kalkadevi Shorthand and Typewriting Institution. Concession to the poor and the unemployed.
M

PHOTOGRAPHY.

AN IDEAL X'MAS GIFT Beautiful Photographic Enlargements from your small photographs. British Made by European artists. Illustrated catalogues free. GENERAL SUPPLIES. P. Box 167, Karachi. Ph.
R2050.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelope.

All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle,"
Wodows St., Fort, Bombay.

MACHINERY, TOOLS, Etc

FOR SALE A complete and New OIL MILL in running condition with twelve Kolus, 20 B.H.P A.C. Motor, accessories. Stores and C. I. shed close to Bhopal Railway Station. Rs. 8,000 for the whole lot, single pair of Kolus at Rs. 800. Extra Kolus at Rs. 878 per pair. Please write or see personally J. N. GHOSE Proprietor Oilmill, Bhopal, Central India.
K 2051

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS. Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion ...	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ...	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ...	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED

A SUITABLE CANDIDATE to fill a vacancy of a PROSECUTING INSPECTOR. Only those who are legal practitioners and have practised in local Criminal Courts for at least 5 years need apply.

Pay Rs. 300/- per month rising for approved service by an annual increment of Rs. 10/- to Rs. 400/- plus Rs. 100/- per month duty allowance, plus Rs. 25/- conveyance allowance and free quarters or houserent upto a limit in lieu.

The selected candidate will have to pass a medical test of physical fitness and will remain on probation for one year.

Intending applicants should apply to the undersigned before the 20th November, 1925, stating their qualifications, age and how long they have been practising.

P. A. KELLY.
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office:
Bombay, 21st October, 1925.
C24328.

NOTICE.

WANTED for the Electrical Department of the Madura Municipality—
(1) One overseer Draftsman
(2) One Mains Superintendent
(3) Two Overhead linemen
(4) One Lineman for underground cable work.
(5) Six skilled labour for overhead line work.
(6) Two skilled labour for underground line work.
(7) One Diesel Engine Driver.
(8) One mechanic for Workshop.

Candidates to apply to the undersigned stating age, qualification, last pay drawn and minimum salary expected and also enclosing testimonials.

CHAIRMAN.

Municipal Office.
Madura, 17-10-25.
C24336

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

POONA WEEK-END SPECIAL TRAIN.

THE SPECIAL TRAIN which has been leaving Victoria Terminus for Poona at 18-30 hours on Fridays and returning from Poona at 19-30 hours on Sundays has been DISCONTINUED.

D. S. BURN,
Chief Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 23-10-25.
C 24335

TO ALL TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

PLEASE TAKE NOTE that the Power of Attorney granted by me to Trikamji Dharamshi Dhupelia on the 4th day of September, 1923, to act as my Agent and Attorney in Bombay and elsewhere in India is hereby revoked and that the said Trikamji Dharamshi Dhupelia has no power or authority to act for me after this date.

Dated at Bombay this 24th day of October, 1925.

NANJI KALIDAS.
R2047.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

KATNI

"CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT

IMMEDIATE DELIVERY
Ex BOMBAY STOCKS

THE KATNI CEMENT and INDUSTRIAL Co., Ltd.

C. MACDONALD & CO.
Agents:

LAXMI BUILDING
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 1850 of 1923.

KASTURBAI, wife of Mathuradas Topan ..... Plaintiff.

V/s.

GOSWAMI SHRI DWARKESHLALJI VALABHRAIJI MAHARAJ. ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 25th day of June, 1925 the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction under the directions of the Commissioner of this Honourable Court on the premises on TUESDAY, the 24th day of November, 1925, at the hour of 4-30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground, situate at Mahalakshmi in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 186 6-9ths square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North and East by the sea-shore, on the South by the property hereinafter secondly described, on the West by the property of Valiabhdas Valji and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under New No. 16916, and under New Survey No. 11/7699, Cadastral Survey No. 834 part of Malabar and Cumballa Hill division.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing on a portion thereof, situate at Mahalakshmi, outside the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 464 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Municipal Rates under Ward No. 3624 and Street No. 58, Warden Road, being a portion of the piece or parcel of land bearing New Survey No. 7099, Cadastral Survey No. 834, part of Malabar and Cumballa Hills Division and bounded, on or towards the east by the property hereafter thirdly described, on or towards the West by the passage and beyond that by the property of Mulji Jetha, on or towards the North by the property hereinbefore first described and on or towards the South by the public Road, and,

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land with the messuage tenement and dwelling house standing thereon situate at Mahalakshmi, outside the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 294 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 3626, Street No. 60 Warden Road, being a portion of the piece or parcel of land bearing New Survey No. 7099, Cadastral Survey No. 809 of Malabar and Cumballa Hill Division and bounded, on or towards the East by the property of Dharamsala of Gola Mahajan, on or towards the West by the property secondly hereinabove described, on or towards the North by the sea-shore and on or towards the South by the Public Road.

The aforesaid three pieces or parcels of land are adjacent to each other and form one whole plot with bungalow or structure standing thereon.

For further particulars and conditions of Sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. DALLAS AND CO., Attorney for the defendant abovenamed at No. 25, 27, 31 Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 30th day of September, 1925.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Commissioner.
C24334

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER ORNAMENTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in Suit No. 86 of 1921 (Noormahomed vs. Bai Sajan) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will This Day, TUESDAY, the 27th inst. at 3 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a lot of gold and silver ornaments:

Such as gold necklaces, Hauslis, chain with gold sovereign, Rose and star pattern bangles, buttons, ear-rings, rings, silver anklets and toe ornaments, etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF (COUNTRY DAMAGED) UGANDA COTTON.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will This Day, TUESDAY, the 27th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) at Sewri cotton depot by order of Messrs. Narandas Rajaram and Coy. and on account of the concerned.

34 full pressed bales (A & B quality) Uganda cotton lying at Sewri in godown No. H.—106.

AT 4-40 P.M. (S. T.)

At Sewri in godown No. J—137.

1 full pressed bale Uganda cotton.

At 4-45 p.m. (S.T.)

At Sewri in Mr. Wadia's Godown No. 13.

B order of Nakasero Trading Coy. Ld. and on a/c of concerned.

4 full pressed bales Uganda Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

BENNETT & CO.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.

122, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

Telephone No. 20521.

On SATURDAY, the 31st instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.)

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction above Messrs. Parker and Hooper's Show Rooms, Hughes Road, rich and selected pieces of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture made from the best seasonwood sliding dining table for 12 people, dining chairs, mirror back full sized sideboards, high class platedware, specially made-to-order Morocco leather lined Chesterfield suites, rich tapestry-lined drawing room suite, fancy drawing room cabinets, and silver show cases, table ornaments, "His Master's Voice" gramophone with records by Messrs. S. Rose and Co. rich carpets, silver and brassware, old Chinaware, roll top office writing table, revolving chairs, Remington Typewriter, file cabinets, brass and iron beds, English dinner set, rich crockery, and glassware, English ice box, meatsafes, etc., etc.

The property of R. R. Hughes Esq., of the International Banking Corporation.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
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(OUR GANG)

PATHE GAZETTE

TIME: 6, 8 & 10 P. M.

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At the Request of Disappointed Public
The Popular Film

FORTUNE & FOOLS

Specially Produced by Krishna Film Co., Bombay.
The Best Social Picture of the Day
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New Charney Road
TIME—5, 7 and 11 P. M.
EXTRA AT 3 P. M. ON HOLIDAYS.

See the admirable acting of the Film Star Miss PUTLI of stage-fame, Miss GOHAR and Miss GULAB.

Cinema Majestic

PRESENTS

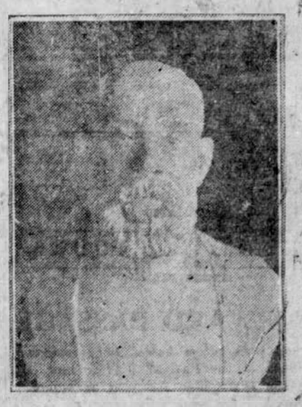
MAHARASHTRA FILM CO.'S

MAYA BAZAR

OR

VATSALA HARAN.

Bust of Sir SURENDRA NATH BANNERJI
MADE FROM SITTINGS



By WAGH SCULPTOR
BOMBAY 4.

Busts and Statues of Indian leaders made from sittings are available

Full size bronze Statues of LOK. TILAK and DADABHAI NOWROJI ready for sale.

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Ragged nerves are caused through a sluggish liver and can only effectively be combatted by the use of "KUTNOW'S" Powder.

"KUTNOW'S" Powder immediately purifies the blood, tones up the whole of the alimentary system, rejuvenates both the liver and kidneys and is invaluable in all cases of Rheumatism, Gout and Lumbago.

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THE EMPIRE'S PREMIER HEALTH SALINE.

Get a bottle to-day from all Stores and Bazaars

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The ONE Cream your skin needs

Icilma is the one cream necessary to protect your skin from the ravages of sun, wind and dust—*all that is needed* to ensure for you delicate, natural Beauty. Imitations are useless, for no other cream will do *half as much* for you as Icilma, which keeps hands, face and neck attractive all the time.

Untouched by hand, Icilma Cream *contains no animal fat.* Is good for sunburn and prickly heat—and lightens the complexion, too.

Icilma Cream

Of all good Chemists and Stores. British made—British owned—and best. Manufactured by International Icilma Trading Co., Ltd., London, ENGLAND.

Use it daily and look your best

I.C.9.

When hope was gone

There are moments when the sufferer from Rheumatism gives up hope of recovery. He has tried many cures and more doctors, and yet his aches and pains are there. Even in that hopeless moment he will get quick relief by using

LITTLE'S ORIENTAL BALM

This is the World's Best Remedy for Rheumatism, Sciatica, Neuralgia, Headaches, Sprains, Strains—all Aches and Pains. Thousands of sufferers have found it so. *Keep a bottle handy.—It is sold everywhere.* (12E29)

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET

NORDEN & CO.'S REPORT.

New York, Sept. 24.

COTTON.

From the action of the market following the publication of the Government's mid-September crop report, in which the condition was estimated as 53.8 per cent of normal, indicating a yield of 13,981,000 bales, it would seem that in considering the price of cotton, the question of supply is of considerably more importance than that of demand. That the latter should be relegated to a secondary position by the great majority of those whose investigations of price making factors is of a cursory nature is not surprising for the evidence concerning the supply is more easily and regularly obtainable than that dealing with consumption. Nevertheless there are, in our opinion, but few sound students of market conditions who do not subscribe to the view that, in the long run demand is the mainspring of the price pendulum. Not least among arguments put forward by those who believe that lower prices must inevitably result from a production of 14,000,000 bales is that last season's increased demand did not actually represent the world's present consuming capacity but resulted from the replenishment of stocks following the more abundant supplies of raw materials and finished goods at prices lower than those prevailing in the two previous seasons; the assumption is that during the present season the demand will decrease, but proof of this is lacking.

The rapidity of the into sight movement reflects an unusually active demand for spots, sales in the Southern markets having recently been on a scale unequaled at this time in former years. This demand has been accompanied by the making of extensive forward commitments, German, Japanese and Southern mill interests having been the best buyers.

Conditions in the cotton goods markets continue to improve, an important result being that a large number of mills which previously have had no incentive to fix the price of cotton bought on basis are now taking every favourable opportunity of doing so. Domestic consumption which, during the month of August showed an increase of 22 per cent over the same month last year is steadily increasing with no accumulation of stocks in evidence.

European advices although not uniformly favourable, are such as to inspire optimism. Manchester, despite agitation in some quarters for further curtailment of production, reports a considerable improvement in the outlook and an increasing volume of sales. The German textile industry is stated to be adversely affected by labour troubles, high production costs and credit difficulties. Notwithstanding these unfavourable factors and the keen competition furnished by English and Czechoslovakian manufacturers, American cotton is steadily increasing in demand, exports to Germany being now 100,000 bales more than at this time last year.

With our present views on international trade and economic conditions, we feel justified in eliminating discussion as to the size of the crop and in advising our friends to consider present levels as offering a favourable opportunity for making purchases.

I. C. S. EXAM.

The Bombay Government Gazette of October 15 contains the regulations for the examination of candidates for the Indian Civil Service to be held in London in 1926. The number of persons to be selected at this examination will be announced hereafter. Applications from candidates desiring to compete at the examination must reach the Secretary, Civil Service Commission before the 15th May next. Candidates will be notified in June of the viva voce test and the time table of the written part of examination will be posted to them early in July.

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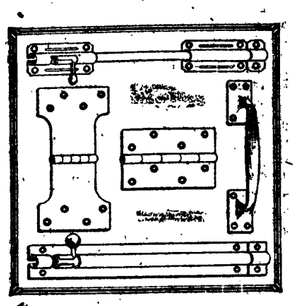

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JAPANESE COMPETITION

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Karnik's AGUE Mixture

THE tried specific for Ague, intermittent and all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price Annas FOURTEEN

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YES!

One and all of these medical men would tell you that Sanatogen will revitalize you and those dear to you. They have, each of them, written us, watching case after case, how surely and steadily Sanatogen rebuilds impoverished nerve cells, enriches the blood, restores normal digestion and uplifts and reinforces the entire system. Couple with this the grateful testimony of the host of people who have gained new joy in life with the aid of Sanatogen, and the conclusion is inevitable.

LIEUT.-GENERAL YOUNG (U.S. Army) writes:

"I find Sanatogen wonderful for building up a run-down system. I can cheerfully recommend it to those who may be suffering from fatigue and nervousness."

The Right Hon. SIR GILBERT PARKER, Bart., the distinguished novelist and statesman, writes:

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The pure unadulterated Virginia Tobacco, Golden in colour, Golden in quality, will bring contentment with every smoke and

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SAVE YOUR COUPONS MARKED "NOT AVAILABLE AFTER JUNE 30th 1925"—THEY WILL STILL BE ACCEPTED.

IN AIRTIGHT TINS 50 for Rs. 1.4

MADE IN LONDON ENG. BY CARRERAS LTD 136, yours reputation for quality.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Oct. 26.

To-day Reuter reported 7 points lower in New York futures. At the opening market advanced on short covering, but eased at the close on some hedge selling. Liverpool has been reported 11 to 13 points higher

The Agricultural Bureau Report will be published in New York to-day, together with Ginners' Report.

Although a slight set-back was reported in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning Rs. 2 1/4 lower with Broach April/May at Rs. 408 1/2. On buying by Bazar operators and Commission Houses the market improved to Rs. 410 and closed at Rs. 409 1/2 on moderate selling by shroffs. At Cotton Green the Bazar opened at Rs. 409 3/4 and closed steady at Rs. 410 3/4. Exporters and Commission Houses were sellers of Oomra, whilst shroffs and brokers were buyers of Broach.

Fine Oomra January opened at Rs. 383 1/2 and improved to Rs. 384 on Commission Houses buying. From this level the market gave way to Rs. 382 1/2 on general selling and closed at Rs. 383 1/2. whilst Oomra March opened at Rs. 387 and declined to Rs. 385 on scattered selling, but again recovered to Rs. 387 on shroffs and Commission Houses buying and closed at the same rate. F.G. Bengal January and March were nominally quoted Rs. 337 and Rs. 341 respectively. Commission Houses were sellers of Bengal January.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull on Saturday last and the inquiry was very limited. Shippers were buyers of new nice Bengal descriptions.

COTTON GREEN CLOSING QUOTATIONS.—6 P.M.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Fully Good Broach April/May 410 3/4.
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan. 340.
Fully Good Bengal March 344½.
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan. 384½
Fine March Dec/Jan. 388½

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Fully Good Broach April/May 409
Fully Good Bengal Dec/Jan. 337
Fully Good Bengal March 341
Fine Oomra Dec/Jan. 383
Fine Oomra March 386

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

	Ready	December.
Bengal Superfine M.G.	.....	.....
Bengal Fine M.G.	370/5	355
Bengal F.G. M.G.	350	344
Sindh.Punjab Fine M.G.	370/5	.....
Sindh.Punjab F.G. M.G.	350	.....
Punjab-Americans M.G.	.....	445
Wardas-Hingt. Fine M.G	400	428
Nagpur Fine M.G.	400	428
Yeotmal Fine M.G.	.....	413
Pringaon Fine M.G.	390	413
Dhamangaon Fine M.G.	.....	.....
Amraoti Fine M.G.	375/80	400
Khamgaon-Akola Fine M.G.	375	400
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	360	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	360	390
Khandesh F.G. M.G.	350	.....
Broach Fine M.G.	450	438
Broach Fully Good M.G.	430	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	.....	385
Muthia F.G. M.G.	.....	375
Dharwar S. G.	430	.....
Coomta M.G.	400/30	.....
Westerns M.G.	400	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Mirai M. G	410/20	.....
Cambodia M.G.	460	.....

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 24th October 1925.

Cotton	1276 Bales.
Wheat	679 cwts.
Linseed	1056 ,,
Rape, etc.	Nil.
Gingellyseed	233 ,,
Poppyseed	27 ,,
Groundnuts	5790 ,,
Castorseed	1283 ,,
Rice	392 ,,
Myrabollams	315 ,,
Cottonseed	2770 ,,
Mowrseed	Nil.
Gram	61 ,,
Juwar	84 ,,
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	17 ,,
Coal	1494 Tons

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, Oct. 26

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	Since 1st September This year	Last year
Khandesh	213	3,166	2,454
Central India	—	6,550	293
Berar and Nagar	—	1,105	2,668
Hyderabad-Gaorani	—	197	205
Berar	—	3,955	3,525
Central Provinces	—	1,993	1,659
Total Oomras	213	16,915	10,704
Dholera	—	4,206	1,205
S.W. Provinces	119	7,590	21
Rajputana	—	1,4.0	111
Sind-Punjab	110	4,339	5,770
Broach	—	1	704
Ghomptn & Dharwar	228	11,253	40,1.2
Westerns-Northerns	163	5,1 8	2 965
Coconada	62	1,2.8	7.6
Tinnevelly & Cambodia	201	5,9:2	3,063
Tuticorin	18	515	546
Amerioas	—	1 8	—
Egyptian and Africas	52	18,913	1,4310
Quinilla, Burma & other sorts	—	—	1,737
Total	1.76	7,8654	46,354

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	Yesterday	1st Sept. to 26th Oct. This year.	Last year
Europe	1,311	8,3841	2,0148
Japan & China	1718	3,0062	18,031
Coast Ports	—	2.60	2,390
Up-country by Rail	—	1,0.30	2,629
Actual in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	—	9,129	4,13.
Total	3 029	1,04495	1,23,036

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

Future Delivery Prices:—

October	11.08	—.07
November	10.92	—.07
December	10.95	—.09
January	10.97	—.07
March	10.03	—.08
May	11.08	—.08
October	10.93	—.04

EGYPTIANS.

Liverpool, Oct. 26.

November	20.40	+.20
January	19.60	+.20

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are today's closing rates as issued by The Bombay Marwari Chamber of Commerce:—

Bombay, Oct. 26,—6.30 p.m.

	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail-Delivery. Rs. a. p.
READY		
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	55 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-60	55 0 0	8 4 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	56 0 0	8 5 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 14 0	11 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 12 0	11 6 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	12 6 0	13 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	12 5 0	12 10 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	11 13 0	12 4 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	68 0 0	14 2 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	66 0 0	13 9 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	64 0 0	13 2 0
Teelseed, Black	60 0 0	12 2 0
Poppyseed, White		13 0
Groundnuts	65 0 0	13 0 0
Mowrseed		10 0
Barley		6 2 0
Castorseed	54 0 0	10 15 0
Jira	12 0 0	
FORWARD	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat May	8 5 3	
Linseed May	12 4 6	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct 2.

		Rs a
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper ..	—	67 4
4 per cent. Conversion Loan 1931-36 ..		86 10
5 per cent. War Loan 1929-47 ..	..	95 10
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1933 ..		99 4
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) 1945-55 ..		99 4
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1925	—	103 0
5½ per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	—	105 2
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1926	—	10 0 9
5 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1927	..	101 6
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1950	..	103 8
5 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1931	..	104 4
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) 1932	—	10. 14
5½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) 1965	..	108 14
4 per cent. Port Trust 1974	—	75 12
4 per cent. Municipal 1974	—	75 4
4 per cent. Improvement Trust 1974		75
6 per cent. Port Trust 1930	—	101 0
6 per cent. Municipal 1929-49 1954	..	102 0

Tone of Market:— Dull.

SHARE MARKET.

Bombay Oct. 26.

LOCAL BANKS.	Paid up Rs.	Last Divid.	Quotation Rs. a.
Bank of India	50	3	70
Baroda	50	4	73
Central Co-operative	50	7 ½	50
Central	25	1½	22 2
Eastern	2 5	9 p.c.	10
Imperial	500		1430
Imperial Contributory	125	10	370
Union	75	—	3 1
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.			
Bundi Portland Cement Co.	10	—	7 8
Central India Mining	10	4-8y	29 8
Indian Cement O.	350	—	28 0
Katni Cement O.	100	—	30 4
Katni Cement D.	40	—	90
Punjab Cement O.	10	—	2
Shivrajpure	10	9—0	50 8
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej	500	12 p.c.	607 8
Amritsar Pattia	100	10 p.c.	142 0
Central Provinces	100	7½ p.c.	111
Dhond Baramati	100	6 p.c.	84
Guzerat	100	8 p.c.	78
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5 p.c.	80
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	71
Mandra Bhon	90	5 p.c.	70
Pachora Jammer	100	5 p.c.	74
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5 p.c.	76
Sialkot Narowal	100	5 p.c.	92
Sind Linght	100	6 p.c.	152 8
Tapti Valley	500	6 p.c.	330 +D
UpperSind Light	100	4 p.c.	70
STEAMER COMPANIES			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	—	90 0
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	—	205
Scindia Steam	30	—	6 12
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	8 p.c.	82 0
Andhra Valley O.	1,000	—	490
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	—	500
Bombay Tramways O.	50	4	92 8
Bombay Tramways P	50	7 p.c.	59 0
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	30	541 4
Tata HydroElec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	380
Karachi Electricity	100	6	88
Surat Electricity	100	—	87 8
Tata Power O.	1,000	—	310
Tata Power P.	1,000	—	480
PRESS COMPANIES.			
Akbar	500	—	471
Fort	475	—	203
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	90-35	1000
Indian Cotton	125	20	220
Manmad Manufacturing	250	—	215 x D
New Berar	500	60	850
New East India	1,000	—	25.0
New Motiwal P.	400	40	630
New Prince of Wales	500	61	815
Volkart U. P.	500	50	665
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown	100	—	102 8
Belapur Co. Ltd.	75	—	10
B. Burma T. Corporation Old.	125	7-8	378 12
B Burma T. Corporation New	50	8	92 8
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	11 8
Bombay Uganda	80	4-12	40
British Burma Petroleum	Sh. 8	—	5 1
Indo-Burma Petroleum.	100	25	16 6
Jost Engineering	50	7-8	75 + D
Mokenzie	100	30 p.c.	315
New Union Flour Mills	100	—	30
Port Canning	1,000	50	625
Sardar Carbonic Gas	100	—	40
Tata Iron Pref. 1st	150	6 p.c.	88
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd	100	—	21
Tata Iron Defd.	30	—	42 8
Tata Iron and Steel Co. O.	75	—	11 4
Thacker	50	—	100
Telephone	50	1	17
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India Life	50	22-8	550
Jupiter	15	—	4 4
New India	25	1-0	11 4
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	760
Vulcan	10	6 ans	2
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	360
Alliance	100	—	40
Apollo	50	—	6 4
Assur Virjee	100	—	4
Berar Manfg.	200	30	550
Bombay Cotton O.	500	15	315
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	80	792 8
Bombay Industrial	100	—	11
Bombay Woollen	100	—	70
Bradbury	250	10	350
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	200
Broach Fine Counts	250	—	85
Century	100	20y	353 8
Central India O.	100	15	445 + D
Central P.	500	6 p.c.	97 8
Ceylon	100	—	60
Colaba Land & Mill	100	7-8y	98 6
Cooria	100	7	140
Crescent	100	8	192 8
Currimbhoy	250	—	320
David	500	—	350
Dawn	250	40	569
Damond O.	100	—	11
Ed D. Sassoon United O.	10	—	0 14 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	15y	252 8
Edward Sassoon	200	—	120
Elphinstone O.	100	—	21 4
Emperor Edward	500	—	975
Fazulbhoy	250	25	791 12
Finlay	100	20	130
Framjee Petit	1,000	—	550
Globe	100	—	42 8
Gokak	100	7	106
Gold Mohur	100	—	16
Hindoostan	1,000	100	10375
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	10	200
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	75	80 0 0
Indore-Malwa United	100	23-8	352 8
Indian Woollen	50	—	2
Jamshed O.	250	—	70
Kastoorchand	500	—	60
Ajeandesh	1,000	200	2306
Khatau Maksanjee	100	6	81 4
Kilachand	25	—	3 13
Kohinoor	500	—	965
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150 d	4660 +D
Madhorao Scindia	100	—	20
Madhowji Dharamsi	100	—	82 8
Madras United	250	15	450
Manockjee Petit	1,000	100	2240
Mathuradas	100	—	90
Meyer Sassoon	500	—	98 12
Morarjee Goculdas	1,000	60	2310
Model Mills, Nagpur	250	—	130
Mysore	50	5	110
New City of Bombay	100	10	220
New Great Eastern	200	10y	261 8
Osmanshahi (100)	75	—	75
Pearl	250	12	412 8
Phoenix	100	15	420
Pioneer	100	—	12 8
Premier	100	—	478
Sassoon Cotton	100	—	97 12
Sassoon Silk	500	—	490
Sholapur	1,000	1000	9500
Simplex	250	—	100
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	—	54 6
Standard	500	100	1225
Swadeshi	100	18	443 12
Swan	100	50	160
Tata Mill O	100	—	57 8
Vishnu Cotton O	500	60d	1680 +D
Vishnu P.	500	35	525
Western India Spng.	1,000	40	560

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Bombay, Oct. 22.

Ahmedabad Advance	—	—	360 X.D
Bombay Cotton	..	..	.. 315
Bombay Dyeing	795	795	790 792-8
Century	382-8	382-12	382-8 382-8
Central India	452-8	452-8	446-4 445
Colaba Land	—	—	— 99 6
Crescent	..	—	192-8
Edward Sassoon	..	..	.. 120
Fazulbhoy	797-8	797-8	792-8 793-12
Finlay	—	—	— 137-8
Globe	—	—	— 42-8
Gokak	—	—	— 100
Indian Bleaching	—	—	— 200
Indore Malwa	..	..	.. 362-8
Kohinoor	—	—	965 965
Madhowjee	—	..	— 82-8
Mathuradas	—	—	— 90
Meyer Sassoon	—	—	— 98-12
Mysore	..	..	.. 110
New Great	265	265	263 12 26-8
Pabaney	—	..	.. 252-8
Pearl	41[-4	412-8	411-4 412-8
Phoenix	—	—	.. 420
Simplex	—	..	.. 96-4
Swadeshi	—	..	 443-12
Swan Mills	—	—	— 155
Tata Mill	—	—	— 60
MISCELLANEOUS			
Alcock	—	—	— .. 102-8
Bombay Steam	—	—	— 90
„ Tram Co., Ord.	..	..	90-10
Bundi Cement	—	—	— 7-8
Indian Cement	—	—	— 28
Central India Mining	—	—	— 29-8
Katni Cement Ord.	—	—	— 30-4
Shivrajpur	..	..	.. 50-8
Tata Hydro	840	840	834 834
Tata Iron & Steel, Ord.	..		11-4
Tata Iron & Steel, Def			42-8

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants Association).

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Khadi.

		Rs. a. p.
Textile	Per lb.	1 1 0
Century	„	1 0 0
Jacob	„	1 0 0
E. D. Sassoon	„	1 0 0
Elphinstone	„	1 0 0
Bombay Cotton	„	0 15 0
Jamshed	„	0 15 0

Long Cloth (Full weight) 34/40 Inch.:—

Standard	Per lb.	1 3 9
Century	„	1 3 9
Hindustan	„	1 4 9
Fazal (Mahal)	„	1 5 0
Phoenix	„	1 4 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	„	1 3 9
Manekji (Patangia)	„	1 3 0
Kaliamardan	„	1 4 0
Daud Sahib	„	1 3 0

Long Cloth (Light weight) No. 5202/5302.—

Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 4 3
Hindustan	Per lb.	1 4 3
David Mill	„	1 3 9
Apollo	per lb.	1 3 9
E. D. Sassoon	„	1 3 0

Long Cloth x Quality:—

Kohinoor Mill	„	1 3 6
Swan Finlay	„	1 3 3
Gold Mohur	„	1 2 2

Long Cloth Satin Calendar 34-42 inch.

Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	1 3 6
Spring (Merchant)	„	1 3 6
Century (Bugle)	„	1 2 6
Apollo (Pyala)	„	1 2 3
Tata Mill (Darji)	„	1 2 6
Sakuntala	„	1 2 6
Sundari Brand	„	1 2 6

Dhooties 7, 8 9 Yards.

Spring (balance)	Per lb.	1 6 0
Jacob E. D.	„	1 3 0
Century	„	1 5 6

Dhooties 10 Yards.

Spring (Balance)	„	1 5 0
Century	„	1 4 6
Jacob E. D.	„	1 2 0
1386 Tata	„	3 11 0

Check Grey Drill x lb. 5

Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	5 8 0
Jamshed	„	5 8 0
Century	„	5 10 0
Pearl Pebaney £5	„	5 10 0
Hindustan No. 902	„	5 13 0

Bleached Check:

Kasturchand Mill	„	6 10 0
Bombay United	„	6 6 0

Black Check.

5800 Sholapur	„	14 8 0
Textile Mill £3½	„	5 6 0

Gabrun No. 5124:—

Pearl Pebaney	„	.....
Hindustan	„	10 2 0
E. D. Rachael	„	.....

Salita:—

Century	Per lb.	1 2 6
Textile	„	1 2 6
Spring (Merchant)	„	1 2 6

Stripped Sadis Yards 12.

777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	.....
777 Crescent	„	2 15 0

Dukdi Yards 12-13-14.—

Kanta	Per lb.	1 7 0
Great	„	1 6 0
Phoenix	„	1 6 0
Kohinoor	„	1 6 0

Chadar Kori Calender.—

Hindustan	Per Piece	1 3 6
David	„	1 3 0

LINSEED.

London, Oct. 24.

Linseed Calcutta Pure Basis Bags £20 3/3 O/N sellers £19 1/2 A/M sellers.
Linseed Tone: Quiet.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net:
Months 37/6 N/D Paid sellers.
Buyers, etc., 37/6 J/April buyers.
Linseed Afloat 30,000 Tons.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 1-8.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 5/32.

LONDON—
Bank's selling T. T. 1/6 5/32.
Bank's selling D. D. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D. A. 1.6 13-32
Bank's buying T. T. 1/6 3/16.
Bank's buying D. D. 1/6 7/32.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 830.
Bank's buying 3 M/st. D. T. Frcs. 885.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. D. Frcs. 870.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 112.
Bank's buying 60 D/st. D. P. Rs. 108.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 165.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 215½.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 156¼.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D. D. Rs. 274.

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dols. 4.84 3/4.
London—Paris Frcs. 116.85.
London—Switzerland Frcs 25.16
London—Brussels Frcs. 106.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.30.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market was steady.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Oct. 26. Market Rates.
Bank Telegraphic	1/6 5/32
Bank Demand	1/6 3/16.
Doc. Acceptance 3 f/s	1/6/13/32
Fcs. Demand	830
American Dollars	274
Hongkong Dollars	165
Shanghai	215½
Japan	112
Singapore	156 3/4

Tone:—Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.

MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

Stockholm	18.10
Christiaia	22.93
Amsterdam	12.04
Switzerland	25.16
Belgium	106.30
Athens	364.00
Cuban Sugar 95/8 Oct. value.	

London, Oct. 24.

Exchange on London in Paris	116.40
Exchange on London in Germany	20.85
Exchange on London in Italy	122.20

New York, Oct. 24.

Demand Bills	48450

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

3 Months 3-3/4 per cent.
6 Months 4-3/16 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 per cent.
Money Call 1½ per cent.
1 month 1-3/4 to 2 per cent.
3 months 3 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steadier.

DISCOUNTS.

London, Oct. 24.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 3 3/4.
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4 1/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 4 1/8.
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 4 3/4.
Rentes 5 per cent. 14 1/2.

BULLION.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Sovereign Ready 13.4-6.
Sovereign Forward 13-5-0.
National Bank Bar Gold 21-7-0.
Bar gold ready, Rs. 21-3-0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21-3.0
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21.3-6
Bar silver ready Rs. 74-0-0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 74-13-0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 73-12-0.

London, Oct. 24.

Bar gold ready s. 84-11 1/2.
Silver ready d. 33-2.
Silver forward d. 32-13.

TONE OF SILVER—
Quiet and steady. Very little business doing.

GOLD.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Ready:—21/3/3.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 21.3-0 At 6 p.m. 21-3-0
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 21.3-9 At 6 p. m. 21-3.9.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 0-0.9
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 0.1-6
Tone:—Market steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 67-15.
4 per cent Conversion Loan Due 1931-36 Rs. 86-12.
5 per cent. War Loan Due 1929-47 Rs. 95-10.
5 per cent Loan Due 1935, Rs. 95.12.
5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) Due 1933, Rs. 99-4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) Due 1945-55, Rs. 99-4.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1928 Rs. 105.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1926, Rs. 100-6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1927, Rs. 101-6.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1950, Rs. 103-8.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1931, Rs. 104-2.
6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) Due 1932, Rs. 104-14.
6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) Due 1935, Rs. 108-12.
4 per cent. Port Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75-0.
4 per cent Municipal Due 1974 Rs. 75.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal Due 1954 Rs. 101-14.
4 per cent. Improvement Trust Due 1974, Rs. 75.
6 per cent. Municipal Due 1929-49, Rs. 102-8.
Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

THE METAL MERCHANTS CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations.

BRASS

	Bombay, Oct. 26. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	57 8 0
Brass, English	1	57 8 0
Brass, English	1¼	58 9 0
Brass, English	1½	58 0 0
Brass, English	1¾	58 0 0
Brass, English	2	58 0 0
German Brass ¾ to 2,		57 8 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, Oct. 26. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper, German	¾	62 8 0
Copper, German	1	62 8 0
Copper, German	1¼	62 8 0
Copper, American	1½	62 10 0
Copper American	1¾	62 10 0
Copper, American	2	62 10 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 8 0
Panchteka joint		26 8 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 8 0
Pat Klai		74 0 0
Lead, Country		26 0 0
Koger Brass, Metal ¾ to 1		56 0 0
„ „ 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		56 0 0
German Copper 1½ to 1¾ to 2		62 8 0
French Copper ¾ to 2		62 6 0
American Copper ¾ to 1, 1¼		62 10 0
English Copper ¾ to 2		62 8 0

BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations.

	Bombay, Oct. 26. Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Kilachand	No. 14½	0 12 0
Do.	No. 20½	0 13 6
Currimbhai	No. 12½	0 12 0
Elphinstone	No. 12½	0 11 9
David	No. 10½	0 11 3
Shapurji	No. 10½	0 11 0
Trikamdas	No. 10½	0 11 6
Satara	No. 12½	0 12 6
Shapurji	No. 6½	0 10 3
Light-house	No. 6½	0 10 0
Japar	No. 40-1	1 4 3
Do	No. 42-2	1 5 6
Do.	No. 20	0 15 0
Do	No. 32	1 2 3

METAL REPORT.

London, Oct. 24.

Tin Block	£236

SILVER.

Bombay, Oct. 26.

Ready:—74/2.
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 73-14 Lowest 73-13 At P p.m. 73.13.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 73-12 Lowest 73-13 At 6 p.m. 73-13.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Kartak:—Opening 0.5-0.
Vaida Magsar:—Opening 0-15-0
Tone:—Market quiet.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

THURSDAY, Oct. 29.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Oct. 30.

Public meeting re. Royal Commission on Currency and Exchange, Gaiety Theatre, at 5-0 p.m., Mr. M. A. Jinnah to preside.

SATURDAY, Oct. 31.

P. S. "Razmak", with the English mails, leaves at 1 p.m.

	Sunrise.	Sunset.
Oct. 31 (Sat.)	6h. 38m.	6h. 7m.
Nov. 1 (Sun.)	6h. 39m.	6h. 6m.
Nov. 2 (Mon.)	6h. 39m.	6h. 6m.
Nov. 3 (Tue.)	6h. 39m.	6h. 5m.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Mauritius and Reunion per s.s. "Sirsa" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 3rd proximo.

Supperscribed unregistered mails for Italy and Austria per s.s. "Pilsna", will be closed at the General Post Office at 8-0 a.m. on Sunday, the 1st proximo.

Mails for Australia per s.s. "Malda" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 27th instant.

UPANISHAD CLASS.—Swami Yatiswarananda of the Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, Bandra, will deliver a public discourse in English on the Upanishads at the Saraswat Hall, Alexandra Road, Gamdevi, at 7-30 a.m. to-morrow (Wednesday).

RADIO CONCERT.—A concert programme (Gramaphone Records) will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Tuesday), at 7-0 p.m. Call Sign 2 F. V. Wavelength 387 Metre.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.—The O. S. K. steamer "Borneo Maru" left Colombo on the 24th instant and is due in Bombay in the morning of Wednesday, the 28th instant. The outward P. & O. mail steamer "Razmak" with the mails from London on 15th instant left Aden at 1 a.m. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 a.m. on Friday the 30th instant.

"F" WARD DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE.—The remaining two seats representing the above Committee to the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee are declared duly recorded after election by the following gentlemen:—

1. Dr. N. D. Savarkar.
2. Mr. D. G. Sarpharo.

The general meeting of the above Committee will take place at the compound of Krishna Buildings No. 1 and 2, near Tram Terminus, Parel, on Sunday next, at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.).

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a. m of 26th October 1925

Barometer (corrected to 31° F) at 8 a. m.	29.999 inches
Above normal	.099
" at 4 p. m. (previous day)	29.893
Above normal	.099
Change of 8 a m barometer in past 24 hrs	— .009
Temperature (dry bulb at 8 a m	80.4 degrees
" " (wet bulb)	74 6 degrees
Maximum temperature during 24 hrs	93.4
Above normal	4 2
Minimum " " "	— 77.1
Above normal	1.1
Relative Humidity at 8 a m	72%
" at 4 p. m. (previous day)	42%
Direction of wind at 8 a. m.	E S E
Velocity " at 8 a. m.	19 miles per hour
Total movement o	miles
Velocity of maximum gust of wind during	24 hours 2 miles per hour
Extent of cloud at 8 a. m.	(the whole sky cloudy—10)

ANTI-MALARIA CONFERENCE.

DR. NERURKER TO WORK AS SECRETARY.

An adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon. In absence of Mr. Joseph Baptista Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy presided.

Once again the attendance in the house was thin and the discussion anaemic. Many resolutions and letters forwarded to the Corporation were gone through without any lively discussion. Some interest, however, was aroused on the subject of appointment of a Secretary to the Anti-Malaria Measures Conference when the name of Dr. Nerurker, the Deputy Health Officer was moved by Mr. Meyer Nissim. Mr. Nariman opposed it on principle, and Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnote put forward Mr. Nariman's name in his amendment, which Mr. Nariman refused to accept, it being a Government post.

LOVE LANE HANUMANJI TEMPLE.

Consideration was given to a letter addressed to the President, urging on behalf of the residents of Love Lane and other citizens, to stay their orders for the removal of Shri Hanumanji Temple and to allow the Temple to remain where it is, giving a slight curve to the proposed road.

The letter was referred to the Road Committee for report.

The Commissioner assured the Corporation that he had already issued orders since he received the above resolutions not to touch the said temple till the question was decided by the Corporation.

Consideration was also given to a letter addressed to the President by the Honorary Secretary, Sir D. M. Petit Gymnastic Institution asking for allotment of a substantial portion out of the sum of Rs. 15,000 set aside by the Corporation for giving grants to deserving gymnasiums in the city.

On the motion of Mr. Fazal Rahimtoola seconded by Dr. D. B. Master, the matter was sent to the Commissioner for remarks.

SECRETARYSHIP OF ANTI-MALARIA CONFERENCE.

The Corporation then considered a letter to the President, from the Secretary to the Government of Bombay, General Department, regarding Anti-Malarial Measures enquiring whether the Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, can undertake the duties of Secretary to the proposed Conference and, if not, requesting that the Corporation will be so good as to suggest the name of a suitable gentleman in his place.'

Mr. Meyer Nissim moved that Dr. Nerurker, the Deputy Health Officer be appointed for the purpose.

Mr. R. M. Chinoy seconded.

Mr. K. F. Nariman deprecated the practice of lending services of their whole time officer for the purpose. This he said, would interfere with the Corporation's ordinary work. He therefore, moved an amendment that Dr. K. B. Shroff the retired Deputy Health Officer, be appointed instead of Dr. Nerurker.

Mr. J. B. Boman Behram seconded the amendment.

Mr. C. W. E. Arbuthnot thought it would be much better to appoint an officer who was in touch with the present events. Failing that he suggested the name of Mr K. F. Nariman.

Mr. Nariman refused to accept any appointment under Government (laughter.)

The Commissioner said Dr. Nerurker was in charge of the whole malarial organization in the city and there was no man more competent or suitable to do the secretarial work than Dr. Nerurker. Besides, Dr. Nerurker as an officer of the malaria organization will have to attend the Conference and it will be in no way interfering with his ordinary work. The secretarial work, he understood, will have to be carried on in the municipal office and, therefore his legitimate work of the municipality would not suffer.

In view of the above explanation of the Commissioner, Mr. Nariman withdrew his amendment and the original proposition being put to the vote was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday next.

MORE WORKERS PAID

HELP TO STRIKERS.

About ten thousand more operatives were paid on Monday by various mills chief among which were Swadeshi which paid 1,400 men, Khatao Makanji 1500, Planet 900, Presidency 800 and Sir Shaporji Broach 500.

About 70 mills were also found partially working with a total complement of 3,000 men ranging from 25 to 250 men in each mill mostly mechanics, bleachers and dyers.

Once again hand bills were circulated in the mill area in Urdu and Gujarati exhorting the operatives not to return to work until the question of their reduction of wages was settled.

The mill workers' leaders have also started their operation in earnest of helping the indigent operatives stranded in the city and distributed dal and rice on Monday.

The Simplex Mill posted a notice informing the operatives that the mill will be opened for work on Monday and those who were willing to work might do so. About 500 operatives collected in the morning and after some collaboration 250 entered and started work The total strength of this mill is 2,500.

COUNCIL OF STATE ELECTIONS.

The Director of Information, Bombay, writes:—

"The elections for the Council of State take place in the Bombay Presidency next month and the following dates have been fixed for the various stages of the elections. Tuesday, October 27 is the last day for the nomination of candidates. The scrutiny of nomination papers will take place on Wednesday October 28. Saturday November 21 is the day fixed for voting, and the counting of votes will take place at 12 noon on November 23rd at the head-quarters of the Returning Officer In the case of the Bombay Non-Mahomedan constituency, nomination papers must be presented to the Returning Officer, who is the Collector of Bombay, not later than 3 p.m. on October 27. The scrutiny of nomination papers at mid-day on October 28, and the counting of votes on November 22 will take place at the Collector's Office, old Custom House Bombay."

DR. R. V. PATEL'S MANIFESTO.

Dr. Rajabally Vishram Patel has issued the following appeal, in connection with the forthcoming elections for the Council of State "to the Mahomedan Voters of the Council of State for the Bombay Presidency":—

"Friends,—I have great pleasure in announcing that I am standing for the Council of State election as a Swarajist candidate on behalf of the Mahomedan constituency of the Bombay Presidency. I have always taken a deep and abiding interest in public affairs and have tried in my own humble way to serve my country to the best of my ability. I have been a fellow of the Bombay University for the last 16 years and a member of the General Medical Council for over 12 years. I am a strong advocate of Hindu-Muslim Unity, and have been a staunch Swadeshist for years past. It is my intention to devote the rest of my life to public work, and if you will be so good as to return me to the Council of State, you will find me a wholetime worker in the country's cause. I have been adopted as a candidate by the Bombay Branch of the Swaraj Party, and I shall loyally try to carry out the Party's policy in the legislature."

A DRIVER'S DEATH.

On Sunday morning information was received at the Lamington Road Police Station that Kasinath Tukaram (30) a motor driver residing at Benham Hall Lane, Girgaon was killed by some person and that he was dead. The police went to the spot and saw the deceased lying on his back. On enquiries they arrested one Baba Miya as the assailant who was placed before the Coroner on Monday at the inquest.

Mr. I. S. Haji, Bar-at-law, appeared for the suspect.

Dr. P. B. Desai, Assistant to the Police Surgeon, said the deceased had an enlarged spleen weighing 22½ oz. In his opinion death was due to the rupture of the spleen which may have been caused either by a blow or a fall.

The jury returned a verdict of death by rupture of the spleen which may have been due to a fall.

A FATAL STAB.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, Coroner concluded inquest on Monday touching the death of Gafoor Noormohmed, who it was alleged was stabbed near Crawford Market on the 14th instant by one Mahaboob Pheroz and succumbed to his injuries on the 20th idem under circumstances already reported in these columns.

It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was sleeping near Crawford Market when the suspect Mahaboob Pheroz tried to rob him. The deceased got up when the suspect told him to keep quiet and not to make noise. He then stabbed him with a pen-knife which penetrated his lungs. The deceased shouted for help and one Sheikh Abdul Gafoor went to his assistance, but he too was assaulted with the knife. Both the injured persons were removed to G. T. Hospital where the deceased succumbed to his injuries.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to a stab wound inflicted by the suspect Mahaboob Pheroz under such circumstances that the act of the said Mahaboob was an attempt to commit murder.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Our Bijapur correspondent wired on Friday last:—"Sit. Shrinivasrao Kowjalgi was examined by Dr. Erulkar of Bombay. He considered the patient was suffering from typhoid with slight brain affection. The highest temperature during last three days was 104 while lowest was 98. Heart and lungs are in sound condition but drowsiness continues causing some anxiety. Otherwise general condition is hopeful.

* * *

Calcutta, Oct. 24.—In connection with the reduction of freight for coal traffic over long distance which was discussed at the annual meeting of the Indian Railway Conference Association held in Simla, the Committee of the Indian Mining Federation in a letter to the Secretar Railway Board states that it appears the railway administrations have not agreed to the reduction and emphasises that this is a subject over which there has been considerable amount of public agitation in the recent years.—A. P.

* * *

Madras.—Dr. Heivavirarne accompanied by Swami Satchinanda Saraswathi and a large number of Buddhist priests arrived here to-day from Ceylon to meet and discuss with the Hindu Maha Sabha the question of Budha Gaya. It is significant to note that this is the first time after nearly seven hundred years the Buddhist priests have been sent from Ceylon to Budha Gaya to hold "Was" ceremony which will be performed at the end of this month. The party leaves for Budha Gaya via Calcutta to-night.—A. P.

* * *

Calcutta.—It is understood that buildings at Kharagpur built for Hijli District Head Quarters several years ago will be utilised as settlement for the residence of political detenus now accommodated in various places in and out of the Presidency. These buildings were not in good condition as the partition of Midnapore District could not be carried out. Extensive repairs were recently made for the purpose of making them habitable.—A. P.

* * *

Madras.—At the resumed sitting of the Madras University Senate to-day on the motion of Mr. T. V. Seshagiri Iyer, a retired judge of the Madras High Court a resolution was passed urging the establishment of at least one university in the Tamil districts and recommending to Government to take immediate steps to bring it into existence.—A. P.

* * *

Diwai was celebrated quietly but pleasantly at Sir Hurkisondas Nurotumdas Hospital. The patients' wards and rooms were decorated. There was a cinema performance given at the Hospital for the benefit of the patients by Mr. Chunilal Gulabdas Munim of the Universal Film Company. Patients were presented with fruits and flowers.

* * *

A social gathering of the members of Shri Jain Visa Oshwal Club, Ahmedabad, was held on the 19th instant in the Club's premises, when Mr. Amritlal Kalidas shardalal presided. The Honorary Secretary Mr. Manilal M. Shah, in his speech laid stress on the promotion of higher education in the Oshwal caste and said it was the main source of uplifting the caste.

* * *

Lucknow.—Over seventy persons believed to be members of a powerful gang of dacoits have recently been arrested at Fyzabad district (Oudh). In the course of the house raids that preceded these arests the police obtained the possession of a considerable amount of jewellery and cash and a large number of swords and firearms. It is believed this gang was responsible for as many as ninety-six dacoities committed in some of the Oudh districts within the last few years.—A. P.

* * *

On the eve of fresh elections the Lucknow District Board has been called upon to elect a new chairman. The chairman who conducted the Board's affairs for the last two years and half has, it is understood, disappeared under suspicious circumstances and has submitted his resignation from Kotah. A warrant has been issued for his arrest.—A. P.

* * *

Mr. V. D. Rishi, the Spiritualist of India who attended the International Spiritual Conference at Paris, has arrived from Paris.

* * *

A Nagpur message of October 26th states In the Maharaj Bagh Menagerie while changing wild animals from one cage to another for cleaning purposes a lioness pounced upon a tigress and killed the latter. This accident was immediately brought to the notice of the officer in charge of the Maharaj Bagh and prompt action was taken to bring the animal under control.—A. P.

* * *

Bangalore.—In the sensational case known as the forged currency note case which was suspected to be of large ramifications and the accused in which were considered to be at the bottom of large dealings in false currency notes, judgment was delivered on Monday by the Session Judge of Bangalore when the first accused was found guilty and sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment and the second accused was acquitted.—A.P.

FATAL MISHAP

CROSSING RLY LINES.

Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale held an inquest touching the death of Ramaya Venkeya, a Hindu (40) and another Hindu (40) name unknown, on Sunday when a verdict of death due to fracture of the skulls was brought in by the jury.

At about 7-15 p.m. on Friday two persons were seen standing near the level crossing at the Dadar Bridge of the B. B. and C. I. Railway by a guard of an up-train coming from Pandra. The guard warned them not to cross the lines as just at that time a Down-train was making for Dadar Station. The engine driver of the Down train was also whistling and warning them not to cross the track. But in spite of these warnings they tried to cross the lines with the result that both were run over by the train. The skulls of both the persons were fractured and their bodies were badly bruised and cut. Poice could trace the wife of Ramaya Venkeya while no trace of the relatives of the other man was found. The bodies were then removed to the morgue where an inquest was held on Sunday.

CHARGE OF FORGERY FAILS.

At the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. H. P. H. Desur, Third Presidency Magistrate Bhagwandas Chaturbhuj charged Dharmadas Nagardas with committing forgery of a valuable security and using as genuine a forged document.

Mr. K. F. Nariman, pleader appeared for the complainant while Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, defended the accused.

The facts of the case as alleged by the complainant were that he and the accused entered into partnership and a deed to that effect was signed in 1918. As the accused was alleged to have failed to render accounts in spite of repeated demands, Mr. Devidas Desai, Solicitor a mutual friend of the parties was appointed to settle the dispute. However as the parties did not appear before Mr. Devidas, the complainant filed an application for the dissolution of partnership in the High Court in December 1921. During the hearing of the case in the High Court, the accused who was a defendant in the case, filed a written statement alleging that the accounts had been made up between him and the complainant in December 1918 and that the (accused) had given to the plaintiff (complainant in the present case) account due to him (complainant) and that the complainant had passed a receipt on a stamped paper. The receipt alleged the accused in the statement, had been misplaced and hence could not be produced in the High Court. The complainant Bhagwandas declined to believe the truth of the accused's statement. eventually the dispute between the parties was referred to by a consent order to the sole arbitrator Mr. Hari Govind N. Ranji The accused produced before the arbitrator on July 1925, the stamped receipt alleged to have been passed by the complainant and referred to in the High Court. The document purported to give a receipt from the complainant for the full satisfaction of his claims on the accused and was dated 22 June 1919. The complainant, alleged that the document was a forgery in as much as he had never signed the receipt for the payment of his claims but that the stamped paper was given to the accused for some other purpose by the complainant.

Mr. C. N. Kanuga, pleader, for the accused raised a preliminary objection submitting that the Magistrate could not take cognizance in respect of an offence of forgery alleged to have been committed before the arbitrator to whom reference had been made by the High Court, without the sanction of the High Court.

Mr. Kanuga cited authorities in support of his contention

Mr. Nariman said that Mr. Kanuga's objection could not apply to the case as the evicence was led before an arbitrator.

The Magistrate upheld Mr. Kanuga's objection and dismissed the complaint.

DEATH OF AN EX-DEWAN.

The death occurred on Friday of Mr. Ganpatrao Narayen Laud, at the ripe age of 75. The late Mr. Laud belonged to the Gaud Saraswat community had served for nearly 32 years in different States in Kathiawar and Gujarat. He worked as Diwan of Palitana, Wadhwan, Chota Ulaipur and Bansda, and was for a number of years Government Administrator of the Cachin, Rajkot and Wankaneer States during the minority of the Chiefs. He retired about 10 years ago.

DISASTROUS GALE IN AMERICA.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Baltimore.—17 out of 23 seaplanes of the American Navy which had assembled here for to-day's naval pageant, broke from their moorings in a 75 mile gale last night. The wreckage is strewn on the beach. Seven machines were destroyed but there were no casualties.

None of Schneider Cup seaplanes were damaged by the gale, but Hinkler's machine had a narrow escape. As the wind struck it airmen leapt on it and brought the machine to a stand-still a few inches from the pillars of the hangar.

New York.—The gale yesterday was very destructive in the Southern and Eastern states. 16 were killed at Troy (Alabama) and 3 in New York. The gale removed the roofs of suburban houses, smashed plate-glass windows, and did much damage to the craft in the harbour.—Reuter's Special.

THE SERENADERS.

THE LAST CHANCE.

A fairly satisfactory house greeted the third programme of the Serenaders at the Excelsior last night. The third programme is also their last, for they give their final matinee on November 1st and then they leave for Poona.

It was a full bill they presented last night, a pleasant blend of music, and comedy. Hugh Buxton worked like a nigger and more than once brought down the house. Those who were disappointed in their shout of "encores" hardly realised the strenuous exertion involved in the various renderings, and it is a small company of eight that engages an audience for two-and-a-half hours. The "Imitations" were of narrow range, but the vocalisation of the banjo and the bag-pipes was a clever bit. In "Love rules the world" one of the three Graces belonging to the company gave a moderate entertainment, and when it developed into the tableau style, the performance became bad, if not exciting. Two little songs, and then comes drawling fun in "McGinty's dead," an item which by the way requires a hideous capacity for grievance. "Charlie, my boy" was the contribution of the "baby" of the company, and it was swiftly followed by a rollicking item of music called "I'll follow you." The Serenaders were all in form when the "Village School" met. Some of the jokes, especially of the type of the "novelette" were pretty stale commodity, the pianist was in great request as the whipping-boy, and the low comedian, Harry Lee's shortcomings as the sad worthy of being boiled alive for his education.

After the interval, there was a stroke of Hawaiin music, Lena Devne figuring as dancer. Ina Buxham was fortunate in "The West, a-west and Yon," because she with untied effect on the screen made up for all-round articulation. Lea Richmond reeled off a few classical rags on the piano, securing a repetition. The end of the show was a shot of light missiles which the Serenaders showered on the house. The little cotton-balls being no thin for pin-cushions, the intelligent audience allowed them to fall and joined the joyous scrimmage. The Rent-Dance was a pretty contest to serve the purpose of an exhilarating close; and all the close, all felt they had quite their money's worth out of the "Serenaders."

KAKORI TRAIN DACOITY CASE.

LUCKNOW, Oct. 24

Ramkishen Shivlal Khattri whose was named by the Police in connection with the Kakori train dacoity case has arrested at Poona and has been brought to Lucknow. The identification proceedings of all the accused arrested in connection with this case were concluded today. Altogether 38 identifying witnesses were produced by the police in three different place, Shahjehanpur, Benares and Lucknow. Pandit Harkaranath Misra, M.L.C. Babu Mohanlal Saksena M.L.C. and Babu Sitaram, M.L.C. watched on behalf of the accused the identification proceedings at Lucknow. During the identification parade here a number of college students and Congressmen were lined up with the accused. The current remand having expired to-day, the C.I.D. prosecuting counsel presented an application before Mr. Sayed Amaddin, Special Magistrate for a further remand for two weeks for all the accused confined in Lucknow, Shahjehanpur and Benares gaols on the grounde that the investigation was not yet complete, that some accused were still evading arrest and that some identifying witnesses had not yet appeared. Pandit Harkaran Nath and Babu Mohanlal, counsel for accused opposed the remand application, their contention being that the Police had not in open court shown to the Magistrate the evidence they had against the accused.

The Special Magistrate in granting the remand remarked that although remand for two weeks had already been granted it was too much to expect that at this stage of the case the police should lay all their cards on the table in open court.

The remand order was conveyed by telegram to Benares and Shahjehanpur jails.—A. P.

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NEW YORK & LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKETS.

DAILY TELEGRAPHIC QUOTATIONS.

(From Cotton Telegraphic Information Service.)

Ismail Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

January. 26th October, 1925.

Market.	Closing rate on previous day.	Opening rate.	Closing rate	Difference.
NEW YORK	20.49	20.40 +09	19,48	—.101
LIVERPOOL	11 04	10·95 —.09	10.45	—59

Sawri Market Closing Rate: 410-12-0 Khandi Market Closing Rate: Rs 410-8 0.

Crop Report:— 152,26000

Ginning Report:— 95,20,000

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Readers of the "Bombay Chronicle" are requested to mention this paper when replying to advertisements.

The Bombay Chronicle.
TUESDAY, OCTOBER, 27, 1925.

TIMELY PROTEST.

Next Friday, the 30th instant, the citizens of Bombay propose to record their emphatic protest against the composition of the Royal Commission on Indian Currency, whose packed personnel has been so arranged by Sir Basil Blackett, as to ensure another thirty years of "organised loot" through transparent devices of currency and exchange manipulation. The issues before the citizens of Bombay—and before the country at large, for that matter—are as plain as a pike-staff, but interested individuals have already set in motion all the engines of cajolery, intimidation and chicane that they are capable of in order to distort and misrepresent the meaning of protest; therefore it would be by no means out of place to point out, even at the risk of some repetition, the main issues involved, so as to leave no chance for successful misrepresentation or distortion. The public meeting called by the citizens of Bombay, and to be presided over by Mr. M. A. Jinnah, is to protest against the composition of the Commission. The organisers of the protest have been well-advised scrupulously to keep apart the personal issue, of this or that member of the Commission resigning his seat to give point and pungency to the protest of the country against such a packed body of *johukmis*. While, for our part, we see neither logic nor justice in maintaining silence on the personal aspect, which is an inevitable concomitant of all such agitation, we recognise the expediency of enlisting all-round support, and bow to the arrangement, by which the *amour propre* of hypersensitive individuals will be left untouched. Perhaps, the public at large may feel a lack of locus standi in calling upon this or that individual to respect the decision of the country they profess to represent, if not on the Commission, then at least on the legislative bodies. It must therefore be left,—quite properly, we think,—to the good sense of the parties concerned to see that the resolution of the country and its most respected institutions, like the Legislature, are duly given effect to, even when no definite mandate is put forward to dictate their decision.

But quite apart from the personal aspect of the question, the public aspect is important enough. The public of India have every reason to be thoroughly dissatisfied, not only with the composition of the Commission, but also with the manner it has been instituted. Government were compelled, last winter, in response to a number of resolutions in the Assembly, to make a virtue of necessity, and put forward this perpetual recourse of insolvent statesmanship,—viz. the promise of a commission. The Assembly desired, in no ambiguous terms, that the Commission should consist of a majority of Indians, with an Indian chairman. The Government of Lord Reading, still obsessed with their medieval ideas of prestige, would not, of course, accept in express terms the resolution of the Assembly passed by a thumping majority; but even they had to offer the assurance that the Indian element on the Commission would be adequate and effective. We could not, indeed, realise the mental reservation Sir Basil must have made at the time he gave that solemn assurance to the Assembly on behalf of the Government—though we confess we had been warned by those who knew the arch-casuist better from personal experience of his methods and mentality, that the composition of the Commission, if and when one was appointed, might not be all that we were led to believe from seasonable assurances in the Assembly. It is a cruel irony of fate, that those very individuals, who were the most emphatic in their warnings at one time—and that not later than last May or June,—have now felt it no longer their interest to criticise the composition of the Commission, for reasons which are clear to the public. But it is useless now to bewail, what is after all a common curse of subject countries whose rulers always find their greatest support in the opportunism of individuals. The point which the conveners and organisers of the public meeting will, however, have to bear in mind throughout the proceedings is, that despite the clearest possible enunciation of its desires in that regard by the Indian Legislative Assembly, the Government of Lord Reading has concocted a commission which is so composed as to make the report of its investigation a foregone conclusion,—a conclusion, which, further, be it noted, is bound to be against the best interests of the largest section of the Indian people. Isolated minutes of dissent from stray individuals may of course be penned; but from the standpoint of effective utility, they would only serve to add to the personal popularity of the writers—if even that much. The real interests of the country will be ruthlessly sacificed on the excuse of the majority of commissioners finding for a system of currency manipulation, which is so strangely beneficial to England and the English interests in India. In such circumstances, the people of India may justly protest against such contemptible tactics, and declare that unless and until the wishes of their Legislative Assembly are complied with by the Government, the Commission will not command the confidence of the Indian people; and that its findings, whatever they be, will not be binding upon the Indian people, however much the Government might want to hustle the ultimate measures to give effect to those findings in the legislature.

This is the plain purpose, and the sole utility, of such meetings of protest. We do not wish to be bound, we cannot in fairness be expected to consider ourselves bound, by the findings of a packed commission, and the manoeuvres of an unsympathetic, non-Indian Government. We know, of course, as much as any champion of the Government camouflaging that, under the present constitution, the power of setting up and appointing the commissions remains with the Government, who, being unrepresentative, irresponsible and unsympathetic, are bound to constitute such commissions so as the best to whitewash their own policies, or explain away the want of them. Even if the Government should listen to the widespread protest against their tactics of chicane, and appoint at this time some additional Indian members, the danger is always there of those additional Indians being no better than the gentlemen already decorating the Commission. The chances are that, if anything, these new nominees of Sir Basil might be even more grateful for a recognition of merit which consists in an admirable and serviceable subserviency, that a Government like that of Lord Reading so painfully needs. But though this danger is there, we cannot ignore the moral aspect of the case. If Government accept the protest, and appoint additional Indians, the people and the Assembly would have secured a great triumph. And if they don't—as is very likely to be the case,—then we shall be absolved from any responsibility for the Commission, its findings, and any legislation that may eventually be based upon them.

A STUPID APOLOGIST.

The "Times of India" has reverted to the subject of the mill-strike and in doing so has produced a stodgy mixture of ideas both dignified and incoherent. It is convinced that what the situation requires is a Noyce Committee—the Committee that has been of such vast beneficence to the coal trade that the Government have to keep fighting the Mining Federation over interpretations. We had Sugar Committees and Cotton Committees and Coal Committees—why not have a committee to vegetate over the collapse of our textile industry and the causes of the strike? Nothing will knock the "solution" out of the head of our contemporary, although with regard to the priority of provincial contributions and the well-known sanctity of Government pledges, it avoids all repetition; it is possibly out of deference to the cogent remarks of Sir Leslie Wilson about the separateness of independent issues. Not that the "Times" is unwilling to differ from the Governor in the analysis of the strike. Sir Leslie Wilson told the workers that the analogy of Mr. Baldwin compelling a truce and an inquiry was inapposite because the British Government could pay a subvention whereas the Bombay Government were too poor to offer that price. We remarked that His Excellency's reading of Mr. Baldwin's action was inexact. There we have the unexpected support of the "Times of India":—"That concession was granted because, had it been refused, the whole nation would have been faced with a situation of unprecedented emergency—a strike by the whole of organised labour at a time when there was no sort of organisation with which to meet it." In other words the Miners were so well-organised that they could kick the Government in the pit of their stomach and cause their involuntary exit from office. In Bombay the workers are not well-organised and they are not able to compel the Government to furnish an enquiry. Relying upon the secret of submission, it would be possible for railway-workers and telegraphists in India to throw things out of gear; and that is why they occasionally succeed. The subvention theory of Sir Leslie Wilson, is not developed by the "Times" and we agree on the impotence of unorganised labour. The second argument of the "Times of India" arises from hollow ignorance, for it states that the present wages of British miners are, compared with the pre-war level, low. It is false, because even taking the cost-of-living index, the wages are higher—that is if journals of economics are correct. The miners hold the subsistence inadequate and reference to pre-war sweating excites their contempt. The truth is, that a capitalist Government crouches only at the sight of hitting power among organised labour, and the "Times" is right in its view of the persuasion of the big stick in the coal-crisis.

The reader is next advised to realise the propriety of the Governor refusing to make the battle over the excise-duty a personal question; nevertheless His Excellency is asked to publish the correspondence. The Government will do nothing of the kind, and it is prudent of them to harp on the confidential character of the correspondence. Their despatch on the Meston settlement, they published, confidences notwithstanding; but on this matter they are inviolably silent. We need not dwell on the meaning of the discretion, because the "Times" has aired other oracular fallacies on the position of the Governor. It would seem that if he had made it a personal stake, it would have been "unconstitutional". Still His Excellency's predecessor scored a point or two by making them a capital issue. We fancy Lord Ronaldshay was as good in the knowledge of constitutional law as Sir Leslie Wilson, but Lord Ronaldshay did, by uncontradicted version, sober down the Central Government to surrender the Meston tribute by hinting at the alternative. The reference to the infraction of constitutional law is prodigious nonsense. By all means let the "Times" remark that drastic action might be futile, but let us be spared the visionary horror of Blackstone and the British constitution being outraged. The "Times" chimes in with the Governor's view, when it dwells on the inapptopriateness of a committee on the MacLeod model. His Excellency, slightly befogged the outlook by pointing out a difference and shrinking from its further significance. It is stated that the MacLeod Committee was constituted because the workers imagined that they had a *legal* claim to the bonus, which is not the issue in the present crisis. Once that is said, all shrug their shoulders and repeat the formula that the "MacLeod Committee was appointed to test a legal point". Now if it was merely the tangle of legalism, the Government could have left it alone and asked the aggrieved workers to claim their dues through His Majesty's courts. Were it a narrow issue of that kind, the Government would not have bothered at all while the courts existed. Indeed it is when the non-legal issue is involved, that there is need for a committee of the MacLeod type. Supposing the workers had contended in September that the reduction of wages was illegal, would Government have appointed a committee and incidentally brought out the relevant facts? And it is the relevant facts they claim through the agency of domestic enquiry on the pattern of Government action as in the past.

After deploring the intervention of the Central Government in the enforcement of the Stanley Reed Committee's recommendations, the "Times" goes in for its nostrum of a Noyce Committee to cure the situation. It is remarkable while that the Central Government retard the production of arbitration-law on the ground of All-India uniformity, they do not meddle in the scheme of curbing the Bombay Stock Exchange on the plea of uniformity. The anomaly is not without some significance. The "Times" opposes *ad hoc* measures because the mill-owners cannot be coerced. Nevertheless in advertising the worth of the Noyce expedient, it bids the world not to fear the identical possibility of non-co-operation. Here is the pearl of wisdom:—"But if the Government of India fear non-co-operation, surely it is not beyond their ingenuity to find a means either of enforcing evidence from mill-owners or of producing a full and accurate report without their aid." And this after magnifying the formidable fatality of non-co-operation in the case of *ad hoc* machinery! It is a masterful example of arguing both ways to reach prior conclusions. Give a snail-paced enquiry of the sort dear to All-India Committee-mongers, and the "Times" would mobilise the resources of coercion or exercise sheer omniscience; but for a prompt arbitration-panel, the "Times" has nothing to emit except sapient twaddle.

Notes of the Day.

The Delegation to the Hedjaz.

The delegation of the Central Khilafat Committee consisting of Messrs. Zafar Ali Khan, Urfan, and Shuaib Qureshi sailed yesterday by s.s. "Jehangir" for Rabigh. Maulana Sheikh Sulemen Nadvi, the head of the delegation, will soon follow the members. The objects of the mission of the delegation are mainly two: first to ascertain the truth about Mecca and Medina at first hand and, second, to arrange, in consultation with Ibn-Saud, the preliminaries regarding the convocation of a representative Conference of Muslims of the world to settle the administration of the Hedjaz, especially the holy places. King Fuad of Egyot has already expressed his agreement with the proposal for such a Conference and his readiness to convoke it. We are glad to know that in a cable to Maulana Shaukat Ali Imam Yahya of Yemen has stated that he is sending a delegation to the Hedjaz with a view to secure cessation of hostilities and a settlement satisfactory to all Muslims. Ibn Saud, for his own part, has on more occasions than one declared his intention of abiding by the considered decision of a representative Muslim Conference. Everything, therefore, points to a happy settlement of the Hedjaz problem in a manner that will, without jeopardising the national aspirations of the Arabs, fulfil the requirements of Islam. We wish success to the delegation.

Lady Reading.

In sorrow and in sickness all antagonisms are reconciled and all will share the relief which the Viceroy feels over the success of Dady Reading's operation. Lady Reading seems to be one of those figures who win the attachment of friends by homely grace rather than gorgeous demeanor. Lord Reading was unknown to fame when he married her in early life and she was a cheering companion to her husband in his arduous career. A biographer of Lord Reading describes their married life as supremely happy. "What his mother had been to him", we read "in the earlier period of his life, his wife became in the later stages. It may be that age had not altogether toned down his old impetuosity and that the restraining influence of a woman's mind often exercised a beneficial effect on his ardour. He has never failed to seize every occasion to testify to the aid he has experienced throughout his public career from his wife who has been his best counsellor and friend."

Who are the Barbarians?

Mr. Arthur Field writes from London:—"I have addressed the following letter to the British Press this week, and have, so far as I can see been unanimously turned down. I am very proud of this evidence of the value and sting of my remarks. I now pass them along for Indian judgment:—

"It was recently reported in the Press that the Sultan of Morocco offered a considerable money reward for the body of Emir Abdul Kerim or of his brother. Now, the 'Sultan' cannot act without the permission of his French protectors. Therefore this barbaric reversion to the Middle Ages must have received the approval of France, whose responsible Minister recently spoke of the Riffi as barbarians!

"What must the French people, partisans for a century of revolt and modernism, think of the present miserable task of reaction in Morocco?

"One thing is certain that Abdul Kerim would not offer a single peseta for the carcase of Mulai Yusuf.

"In this atrocious war, two pseudo-Christian Powers oppose the passage of medical stores to the wounded and to the non-combatant victims of air bombing. It has been alleged that the Riffi, not being belligerents but rebels, are not entitled to receive medical and surgical attention This Christian theory has received a rude blow from a recent declaration of the United States. The American Government states that Americans must observe neutrality in the war against the Riffi, who are a friendly people. This constitutes a recognition of billigerency. Will England follow suit,—recognise the Riffi as belligerents and back the application of humane organisations to send in doctors and medical necessities?"

I am now engaged in organising a public protest against the exclusion of medical stores and against the continuance of the war. It will be delivered at Essex Hall, London, on October 30th."

"Islamic Tolerance."

A correspondent writes: "With reference to your remarks on "Tolerance in Islam" in your issue of Oct. 23, it strikes me that even you have not fully appreciated the services to Islam which he calls services to the cause of Truth by Mr. G. K Nariman. Not only has he established that the Parsis are not in India exclusively due to Muslim oppression, a fact which was patent to the learned world from the days of the historian Gibbon downwards, but he has proved that the charge of deteriorating the morals of Persia brought against Islam, which permits polygamy, is wholly untenable. For anyone can satisfy himself from his "Persia and Parsis" (Marker Literary Series) that polygamy among the Zoroastrians was not only permissible but usual in pre-Islamic days. Mr. Nariman's views as regards polygamy have been subsequently endorsed by Dr. K. K. Dadachanji in an exhaustive monograph. Anyone interested in the question may also refer to the chapter in the same book entitled "Who destroyed the Fire Temples of Iran?"

Phadke's Art Exhibition.

Every year Mr. Phadke, the well-known artist, gives an exhibition in Bombay, and this year's show, which is about to end, has features of topical attraction Those who have not visited the display at Bhuleshwar have missed a treat, but there is time yet to repair the omission. Some of the exhibits, like Mahatma Gandhi's Operation and Lokamanya Tilak in conversational pose are familiar to the public, but there are additions which really please the fastidious visitor. In Mr. Phadke's works, there is the influence of patriotic emotion, and it comes out well in the display of Deshbandhu Das in his last sleep. The facial expression is vivid and the body rests in the hands of Mother Hind, but the gloom of the scene instantly vanishes when in the transfigured background Das joins Dadabhai Naoroji and Tilak. If the model is exhibited in Bengal, Mr. Phadke may be sure of a popular triumph.

Prison Reform.

The tendency in jail administration in this country is to regard the prison not as an institution for the reformation of the prisoner but as a chamber of torture for wreaking the vengeance of society on him. It is, therefore, some satisfaction to find a high official in India giving expression to sound views on penology which regard crime as a disease and the criminal as a person more often sinned against than sinning. In the course of an article on "Some Aspects of Prison Reform" in "Young Men of India" Major P. R. Tarapore, I.M.S., Inspector-General of Prisons, Burma, says that the best way of deterring an individual from the commission of crime is to discover the deficiency in his mental qualities and try to correct them. He adds:

"This is the sum and substance of all modern reform in the treatment of criminals. Prison or penal reform is nothing but an awakening on our part to our responsibilities. The idea of deliberate vice on the part of criminals is fast losing ground. The correct interpretation of this sad phenomenon in human history is to look upon a criminal as a man who has fallen through at least some causes over which he has no control. The correct treatment of such a man is to help him, to show forbearance towards him, to be patient with him, to support him where he is weak."

We hope prisons authorities in Burma have been awakened to their responsibilities to the prisoners by the Inspector-General.

BAWLA APPEAL DISMISSED.

PRIVY COUNCIL DECISION

FATE OF INDORE MEN.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

The Privy Council has dismissed the appeal in the Bawla case.—Reuter.

LATER.

The Privy Council composed of Lord Dunedin, Lord Sumner and Sir John Edge, this morning, began the hearing of the petition of the men sentenced to death in the Malabar Hill murder for leave to appeal against the sentence. Many Indians were present. Sir John Simon for the petitioners said he was aware the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council did not usually grant leave of appeal in a criminal case from India except in very exceptional circumstances, but contrary to the ordinary practice this case had not yet been reviewed by any superior court in India. Thus this very grave matter could only be considered by one court.

There were two petitions, because Phanse stood in a rather different position from others. He was not on the scene of the murder and there was no evidence that he ever was. Therefore, there was the question whether there was evidence justifying the jury in convicting him of murder.

SIR SIMON'S CONTENTION.

Sir John Simon emphasised there was no doubt that one reason why several people were anxious to get Mumtaz Begum back to Indore was that if she returned with jewels with which she left Indore, the imprisoned jewel-keeper would be released. Phanse was one of these people, and was deeply concerned to secure the return of the Jewels. It was submitted on his behalf that he had reason to believe that the woman was willing to return. Therefore, he ought not to be convicted of crime. The jury was not fully directed on the point, and was engaged in considering the number of questions convicting these men of murder, whereas Phanse could only be rightly convicted if there was evidence to show not only that he was hoping the woman would return and had arranged her to be abducted, but also that he was concerned in the very frightful series of the acts involving the killing of Bawla, wounding his secretary and violence to three British officers.

The jury should have been told there was no evidence that Phanse was ever on the scene of the crime. Sir John Simon submitted that in this respect the judge's summing-up had failed. The case had excited an immense amount of local feeling, and leave of appeal should be allowed.

WAS PHANSE PARTY TO CONSPIRACY?

Lord Dunedin told Mr. Dunne, who appeared for the Crown, that he only need deal with the arguments referring to Phanse.

Mr. Dunne said there was no question that Phanse was party to the abduction conspiracy. The very material point was that Ponde was shown to be in telegraphic communication with Phanse til the very moment of the attack. The moment there was conspiracy to take the woman by force the man who was party to it could not be heard to say that he did not contemplate the possibility of someone being killed. Lord Dunedin said that if the conspiracy was judged by the way in which it was carried out and when it was found it had been carried out to the extent that Bawla and others were shot, was it too much to say that the conspiracy was to take the woman by hook or crook. Therefore, there was the same colour in the conspiracy with regard to Phanse as with the others.

Their Lordships conferred briefly in private. Lord Dunedin announcing the decision given above, said their Lordships would state the case in writing.—Reuter

ACCUSED IN CASE AND THEIR SENTENCES

The following sentences pronounced by Justice Crump in the High Court of Bombay in the Bawla Case on 23rd May last, with regard to the 9 accused in the case are reproduced below:—

The accused No. 1 Shafi Ahmed Nabi Ahmad (26), Resaldar of the Mounted Police Indore; No. 2 Pushpashil Balwantrao Ponde (23) Mankari, Indore and No. 5, Shamrao Ranji Dighe (28) Captain, Air Forces, Indore have been sentenced to be hanged.

The accused No. 3, Bahadurshah Mahomadshah (20) Motor Driver Indore, No. 4 Akbarshah Mahomadshah (23) Indore, No. 7 Abdul Lateef Moyuddin (23), Motor Driver, Indore No. 9 Anandrao Gangaram Phanse (32) Adjutant-General Indore State Forces, have been transported for life.

Accused No. 6 Mumtaz Mahomed Sayed Mahomad (25) Sub-Inspector, C. I. D., Indore and No. 8 Keramat Khan Nizamkhan (28) Pay Sergeant, Imperial Lancers, Indore, have been acquitted.

LADY READING'S HEALTH.

PROGRESS SATISFACTORY.

CALCUTTA, Oct. 26.

The following bulletin was issued from Belvedere this morning:—Her Excellency the Countess of Reading has had a good night and progress is satisfactory. (Sd.) F. P. Connor; R. H. Bott and J. Norman Walker.—A. P.

"VICTORY OF UNITY OVER DISUNITY"

THE NATIONAL FLAG.

UNFURLED BY PT. MOTILAL.

(From our Correspondent.)

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 26.

Pandit Motilal Nehru had gone to Cawnpore on the 24th instant in connection with the sacred ceremony of untying for tricoloured flag of the Indian nation. On the 24th evening Panditji addressed a crowded meeting of the Cawnpore citizens and the following resolution was passed:—

This public meeting of the citizens of Cawnpore refuses to believe that the well-known and responsible Congress workers who have been arrested and put in jail by the Police are in any way connected with the grave crime of which they are charged until very convincing evidence is available. This meeting also views with suspicion the consecutive remands obtained by the police without putting any evidence before the open court and assures the accused persons that it will take all possible measures to conduct their defence.

On the 25th morning a large crowd was present at the Congress grounds to witness the first ceremony of untying the national flag. Volunteers encircled the flag and within the circle so made Pandit Motilal Nehru, Messrs. Mararilal, Gouri Shanka Misra, Jawaharlal, and other prominent workers of the Congress were present. After "bande-matram" was sung by volunteers Pandit Motilal Nehru delivered a speech dealing with the meaning of the national flag and the importance of untying it. He said that the white colour which topped other colours in the flag represented all the different types of people inhabiting India. It was a symbol of Indian nationhood which was in other words a unity of all Indians irrespective of their religion, race or creed. The other two colours represented the Muslims and Hindus, the two biggest communities in India. Panditji most emphatically declared that while the two colours green and red representing the Muslim and Hindu communities respectively were apart they were all necessary ingredients of producing the white colour which alone was above all and which alone symbolized the true nationality of India. Panditji further said that the unfurling of such a banner meant a great responsibility for him as well as for the Indians. The unfurling meant the victory of unity over disunity and the prevalence of mutual love and amity over mutual intolerance and enmity. He appealed to the audience to make the Cawnpore Congress a harbinger of peace and good-will among the various communities in India, an opener of a new era of patriotism above everything else and the hastening of Swaraj in this land in the nearest future. With this brief speech Panditji unfurled the banner amidst shouts of "Bharatmata-ki-jai." Panditji left for Allahabad the very day.

Panditji is leaving for Nagpur on the 28th instant.

TRUTH ABOUT THE GULF CYCLONE.

CASUALTIES GREATLY EXAGGERATED

BAGHDAD, Oct. 26.

The storm in the Persian Gulf occurred three weeks ago. The reports which have been received about it are officially discredited here.—Reuter.

Bushire, Oct. 26.—The storm in the Persian Gulf occurred on October 1st. It was serious, but the casualties have been greatly exaggerated.—Reuter.

FIGHTING IN NICARAGUA.

LONDON, Oct. 26.

Managua (Nicaragua).—Ex-President Chamorrow, the leader of the Conservatives, entered the city, and seized the fortress of Laloma without opposition, the garrison joining in the movement. Conflicts between the constabulary and the Conservatives resulted in two of the constabulary and 9 Conservatives being killed and 13 Conservatives wounded. The Conservatives occupy the upper part of the city where they have erected barricades. It is understood that President Solarmiano has agreed to the Conservatives' demand for the dismissal of the Liberal Cabinet members in order to avoid further blood-shed.—Reuter.

[Nicaragua is the Central American republic, of which Managua is the capital.)

GERMAN NATIONALISTS DISSATISFIED AT LOCARNO PACT.

LONDON, Oct. 25.

Berlin.—The German National Party in the Reichstag has approved of the decision of their representatives in the Cabinet namely Schiele, Minister of Interior, Dr. C. de Schlieben, Minister of Finance, and Dr. A. Neuhaus, Minister of National Economy, to tender their resignations in consequence of the party's dissatisfaction at the Locarno decisions.—Reuter.

TAMBE'S ACTION

BERAR SWARAJISTS' DISAPPROVAL

SUGGESTION TO ALL-INDIA SWARAJ PARTY.

AMRAOTI, Oct. 26.

A meeting of the Executive of the Berar Swaraj Party and the Berar members of the C. P. Council was held yesterday under the presidentship of Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A. After a discussion lasting nearly five hours the following resolution was passed:—

This meeting of the Executive Committee of the Swaraj Party in Berar disapproves of the action of Mr. Tambe in accepting an Executive Councillorship of the C. P. Government without consulting the Swaraj Party while still a member of it.

This meeting at the same time puts on record its deliberate opinion that the time has come when the All-India Swaraj Party should change its present policy to that of responsive co-operation either with or without acceptance of Ministerships at the discretion of the province concerned.

The resignation of Mr. Tambe was then declared to have been accepted.—A. P.

YEOTMAL, Oct. 26.

An Amraoti message says that a joint meeting of the Berar Swaraj Party Executives Committee and of Berar Swarajist Councillors was held yesterday to consider, *inter alia* the action of the Honourable Mr. S. B. Tambe in accepting the Rome Membership. Mr. Shewade moved a resolution the following effect:—(a) This meeting of the Swarajist Councillors and the Executive Committee of the Berar Swaraj Party strongly condemns the action of the Honble Mr. Tambe as being in direct contravention to the discipline and the principles of the Party; (b) as the deviation of an individual implies no demoralisation of a party, the present policy of the party should be continued without any variation in any direction whatever; (c) if the defection of the Honourable Mr. Tambe is made the pretext of any change in the present policy, this meeting resolves that the Berar Swarajist members of the legislatures should resign their seats and the membership of the party.

MR. KHAPARDE'S AMENDMENT.

To this substantive resolution Mr. B. G Khaparde, M.L.C., moved the following amendment:—(a) This meeting of the Executive Committee of the Berar Swaraj Party disapproves of the action of the Hon. Mr Tambe in accepting the Executive Councillorship without consulting the party while still a member of it: (b) this meeting at the same time is deliberately of opinion that the time has now come to change the policy of the Party to make it identical with the policy of responsive co-operation with or without accepting Ministership which may be left to the discretion of the province concerned.

SWARAJISTS TO RESIGN?

It is also understood that the proposed vote of confidence in the Hon. Mr. Tambe moved by Babasaheb Paranjpye failed while the amendment of Mr. Khaparde was carried by a majority of three. On account of the above decision it is understood that Mr. Ramrao Deshmukh will resign the membership of the Swaraj Party as also his seat in the C. P. Council after the Berar Land Revenue Bill is passed. Some more resignations from the Party are also expected.—A. P

SWARAJISTS' EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

HAKIM AJMAL KHAN RESIGNS FOR ILL-HEALTH.

ALLAHABAD, Oct. 25.

Hakim Ajmal Khan and Mr. Tasadduq Ahmad Khan Sherwani, members of the Executive Committee of the All-India Swaraj Party having resigned, the former for reasons of health and the latter owing to unavoidable continued inability to attend meetings Pandit Motilal Nehru, leader of the Swarajya Party has under Article Eleven of the constitution appointed Maulvi Mohammad Shafee, M.L.A. and Chaudhori Khaliquzzaman, vakil, Chief Court ,Lucknow, to fill the respective vacancies caused by the said resignations. Hakim Ajmal Khan being an elected member of the Committee the appointment of Maulvi Mohammad Shafee in his place will remain in force until the next meeting of the General Council of the Swaraj Party. Mr. Sherwani was a member nominated by the President and appointment of Chaudhri Khaliquzzaman in his place will hold good for the remaining term of the present Committee.—A. P.

CROWN OF THORNS

CAILLAUX'S BOAST

OPPOSITION TO CAPITAL LEVY.

LONDON, Oct 25.

Paris.—M. Caillaux in a speech at Chateau-du-Loir, in his own department of Sarthe outlined his financial policy namely firm opposition to capital levy, and forced the consolidation of a short-term debt or reduction of interest on *rentes*, but a policy of progressive taxation severely hitting opulence, pitiless taxation of luxury, special but moderate taxes on all forms of wealth and reduction of expenditure. M. Caillaux declared that they could only get out of the wood slowly, for it was impossible to restore finances in a few months. He concluded in a fighting spirit. Clearly referring to the possibility of his imminent resignation he declared that he would be only too glad to return to the ranks. He would always be the devoted servant of France. He had suffered and, doubtless, would suffer many trials. He awaited fresh crowns of thorns on his forehead which was still bleeding, but like the old oak in the forest of Sarthe which though struck by lightning was not felled, he stood upright for the defence of public finances and the defence of the Republic against reactionaries and against Feudalism.

Referring to the war debts M. Caillaux said he was confident that a settlement would be reached before many months.—Reuter.

THE CURRENCY COMMISSION.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST.

FRIDAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A public meeting of the citizens of Bombay will be held at the Gaiety Theatre on Friday the 30th instant, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), to protest against the composition of the Royal Commission on Currency and Exchange, and endorse the view of the Legislative Assembly that the Commission does not represent Indian interests adequately and effectively in spite of the undertaking given to that effect by the Finance Member on behalf of the Government of India.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah will preside and Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, Bhulabhai J. Desai, N. M. Joshi, D. G. Dalvi, N. M. Dumasia, H. P. Mody, Jehangir B. Petit, Manu Subedar, Jamnadas M. Mehta, M. C. Chagla, K. F. Nariman, B. F. Bharucha, L. R. Tairsee and Balubhai Desai will speak at the meeting.

GREEK AGGRESSION CONTINUES.

SEVERAL PERSONS KILLED AND WOUNDED.

LONDON, Oct 25.

Sofia.—It is officially announced that the Greek artillery has, since this morning, been bombarding Piperitza and Petrovo where several persons have been killed and wounded.—Reuter.

GREEK DENIAL.

LONDON, Oct 25.

In a statement the Greek Legation in London denies the bombardment of Petritch and says that the Greek troops only shelled the Decauville railway where the Bulgar reinforcements are concentrated in support of the invaders of the Greek territory. The statement declares that the Greeks entered Bulgaria in order to compel the latter to withdraw from Greece and accuses the Bulgarians of continuing to shell the Greek blockhouses. It alleges that the Greek officer sent to investigate into the murder of the sentry in the first instance was convinced that the latter's body had been removed from the Greek to the Bulgarian side of the frontier.—Reuter.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION.

DEPARTS FOR HEDJAZ.

CORDIAL SEND-OFF.

The Khilafat Delegation to Hedjaz left Bombay on Monday by s.s. "Jehangir." Maulana Sheik Suleman Nadvi who was to head the Delegation was suddenly taken ill and hence was unable to accompany the Delegation. The Delegation is, therefore, in charge of Maulana Zafar Ali Khan of Lahore, accompanied by Maulana Mahomed Irfan, Secretary, Jamiat-ul-Ulema, and Mr. Shaib Quereishi member and Secretary to the Delegation.

A large number of Muslims had gathered at the Prince's Dock to accord a cordial send-off to the Delegation, prominent amongst whom were Maulana Shaukat Ali, Zakar Ali Saheb, Ashquab Ali and Amarbhai Chanabhai. The members of the Delegation were profusely garlanded after which they were conveyed to the steamer. As the s.s. "Jehangir" weighed anchor, deafening cheers of "Allaho-Akbar" rent the sky.

The members of the Delegation would reach Rabigh by a fortnight from whence they would proceed to Mecca and meet Sultan Ibn Saud.

AIM OF THE DELEGATION.

SEND-OFF BY BOMBAY MUSLIMS.

A hearty send-off was given to the members of the Khilafat Delegation going to the Hedjaz by the Muslims of Bombay on Sunday night at Madanpura. Maulana Shaukat Ali presided on the occasion. As the members of the Delegation accompanied by Maulana Shaukat Ali arrived they were given a rousing reception by the audience and conveyed to a raised dais where they were garlanded and presented with flower bouquet.

The Delegation is to be headed by Maulana Sheikh Suleman Nadvi, but as the Maulana is at present indisposed, he has postponed going to Hedjaz for some time. The members who left Bombay on Monday are Maulana Zafar Ali Khan of Lahore, Maulana Mahomed Irfan, Secretary, Jamiat-ul-Ulema and Mr. Shaib Quereishi, member and Secretary to the Delegation.

Maulana Shaukat Ali in opening the proceeding of the meeting briefly introduced the members of the Delegation—who he said needed no introduction as all of them were well-known for their sacrifice and sufferings in the cause of their country and Islam.

Maulana Shaukat Ali requested Maulana Zafar Ali Khan to address the meeting.

Maulana Zafar Ali Khan at the outset traced the rise and growth of the institution of Khilafat and dwelt at great length on the past glories of Islam, when the Sun never used to set on the banner of the Crescent. With the rise of Islam said Maulana Zafar Ali Khan, a new era dawned upon the world. It was an era of enlightment, of equality and of fraternity. Continuing the speaker dwelt upon the importance of safeguarding and saving Hedjaz—the cradle and the birth place of Islam. He deplored the present state of affairs in the Islamic world when their Holy places were in imminent danger of passing into the hands of non-Muslim powers, or in the hands of disloyal and infidel Muslims, when the Muslims were quarrelling amongst themselves over petty matters and when they were so helpless as to be unable to do anything to protest Jazirat-ul-Arab. While all around was gloom and despondency there arose a new star on the Islam horizon in the rise of Sultan Ibn Saud who wrested Hedjaz from the grips of Sheriff Hussein who was playing into the hands of non-Muslim powers. Such a champion of Islam deserved all support from them. But what did they find. All sorts of calumny and ignominy was heaped upon his head and those in India who supported or sympathised with Sultan Ibn Saud were styled as Wahabis, infidels and kafirs. He did not like to repeat the events of the last few months which were quite fresh in their minds. Whatever the erring Muslims did, he assured the audience that as for the Central Khilafat Committee was concerned it would do its best to serve the cause of Islam as it had been doing all these years.

Maulana Mahomed Irfan in the course of a lengthy speech narrated the many and innumerable misdeeds and atrocities perpetrated by Sheriff Hussein and showed how disloyal and faithless he had been to the cause of Islam.

OBJECTS OF DELEGATION.

Mr. Shaib Quereishi then explained the fourfold objects of the Delegation that was going to the Hedjaz. In the first place they were going to investigate the true state of affairs in Mecca, to find out the truth or otherwise of the reported bombardment of Mecca and the demolition of the Prophet's tomb and secondly to acquaint Sultan Ibn Saud and the Hedjazis of the feelings and sentiments of the Indian Muslims in the matter. Thirdly the Delegation would arrange all preliminaries for the World Islamic Conference in the light of their investigations and prepare a scheme of Government for the Hedjaz that would secure the safety and protection of the Jazirat-ul-Arab as an heritage of the Mus-

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IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

CHANGE OF CONSTITUTION.

DOUR STRUGGLE IN COUNCIL.

STRONG OFFICIAL OPPOSITION.

(From our Special Representative)

POONA, Oct. 26.

The debate on the Municipalities Bill was as dull as usual, but the latter part of the day was enlivened when the Improvement Trust Transfer Bill was taken up for consideration. The Minister made no speech in introducing it. The chief opponent of the Bill was Mr. Hussenally Rahimtoola who moved a series of useful amendments making the Bill more acceptable. The Minister while accepting a few opposed, tooth and nail, the more vital changes. The amendment for changing the constitution of the Board was fought over long and strenuously Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and Hon. Mr. Lawrence specially pleading for commercial bodies. Mr. Hussenally and Mr. Baptista fought well a losing battle, not without hitting hard at Mr. Grantham who jumped forward as the champion of the Chamber of Commerce. The suggestion of Mr. Lawrence was that without the help of these merchants the finances of the Trust were likely to be ruined and that body would go to the dogs. He seemed to have regretted the changes brought about in the Corporation by the influx of new members of a broader and wider vision, and were afraid of the future. Mr. Hussenally handled both him and Mr. Cowasji very mercilessly, and exposed some of the hard work put in by the merchant members on the Corporation. He said these members came there, took tea, looked at the face of the Commissioner and then gave their votes and that was all they did in the matter of safeguarding the interests of taxpayers. However, all this and more was of no use, as Government had the best argument with them, namely, a large majority at their backs and both the amendments were thrown out.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held to-day Sir Ebrahim Rahimtoola presiding. The Major Municipalities Bill was again taken up for consideration. Mr. K. G. Pradhan moved substitution of the following for Section 212. (a):

If in the opinion of the District Magistrate the execution of any order or resolution of a municipality, the doing of anything which is about to be done or is being done by or on behalf of a municipality is likely to lead to a breach of the peace, he may make a provisional order in writing under his signature suspending the execution or prohibiting the doing thereof. (2) When the District Magistrate makes any such provisional order he shall forthwith forward to the Government and the municipality affected thereby a copy of the order with a statement of the reasons for making it and the Government may confirm, revise, modify or rescind such order, provided that no such order shall be confirmed, revised or modified before giving the municipality reasonable opportunity of stating whate it has to say thereon.

Mr. Pradhan said they had to see whether every such measure came within the formula "full and complete popular control and as far as possible no outside control." He thought it was an anomalous thing that the district magistrate should have control over a transferred subject, that himself not being under the control of the Minister. He doubted whether such outside control on matters which were clearly within the view of the municipality, conduced the advancement of local self-Government.

Mr. Hidayatulla, opposing, said for the purpose of local self-Government the Collector was subordinate to the Minister and the latter had every right to revise his order. While the Minister had absolutely no control over the district magistrate he would have control over the Collector under the Act. Constitutionally, therefore, the position taken up by him was alright.

Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed said things as they stood in India required some kind of control over municipal affairs from outside specially why the Collector. He opposed the amendment as he thought Collectors would only be interfering where absolutely necessary.

Mr. Kambli thought some interference was necessary and as the Collector was responsible for the peace of the district no self-respecting municipality would be offended by his interference.

Mr. Pradhan, replying, said while he did not oppose all interference what he wanted was only such interference as was absolutely necessary.

The amendment was rejected.

Hon. Mr. Hidayatulla moved the addition of the following proviso to clause 212 "Provided that no order of the Collector or Commissioner passed under this section shall be confirmed, revised or modified by Government, without giving the Municipality a reasonable opportunity for showing cause against the said order. This was accepted.

Mr. Pradhan moved the omission of clause 214 which was about the power of Commissioners to prevent extravagence in the employment of establishment. He said it was not necessary to keep the municipalities in the leading strings of Commissioners even in such matters. Hon. Mr. Hidayatulla said the clause was merely

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NON-BRAHMAN POLITICS IN MADRAS.

(BY AN OBSERVER.)

A good deal of attention has been drawn in the press, even outside Madras, to what has been called non-Brahman disruption in Madras. And as is the case both truths and half truths mingle in these comments of detached observers, with no bias except perhaps in favour of the Congress. The resounding victory of the Swarajists in the earlier Corporation elections when they swept off all the three seats from the *Justice* men was not repeated by them in the next where they only won one out of the three seats. In the first case the nationalist press in Madras, which unluckily happens also to be Brahmin-owed, was all jubilation: While the qualified triumph in the second instance was supposed to be due to *Justice* rowdyism, intimidation of voters and such like things which all the world over defeated candidates uniformly ascribe to their opponents. The Congress or the Swarajya party in Madras at any rate had never till now taken serious steps to capture Municipal Corporations and local bodies; and in my opinion it is somewhat too previous to claim that the Swarajist victories in Madras mean the disruption of the Justice party. There is such a thing as reaction among voters: and a swing of the pendulum may be due to a variety of accidental causes. How much of this for tuitous element there was in the Swarajist turn-over nobody seems to have cared to enquire about. "Justice" men, or what is much truer to say, the gentlemen who represent in themselves the inertia of society had so long been in undisputed possession of the corporation. There was then nothing out of the ordinary if the electorate should shift sides in its uneasy bed. They will be truer prophets who takes this so far at any rate as Madras is concerned, as a temporary aberration of the voters rather than any conscious adoption of Swarajist principles by the electors. It is a question of mob psychology. And the so-called disruption of the Justice party is due to causes which are very much on the surface and which ought to give no satisfaction to nationalists if rigorously analysed. The real battle among non-Brahman publicists in Madras was fought not over the seats in the Madras corporation. The centre of the storm which there, is undoubtedly, in the non-Brahman camp and the causes thereof must have long been apparent to all these who had watched the strife of personalities at Tanjore engaged in rival non-Brahman Conferences on the same date in August. Tanjore has justly been famed as the intellectual leader of the presidency: and there in the last week of august came to a head the longstanding quarrel among the non-Brahmans of the presidency. The present writer, who is not non-Brahman, has had abundant opportunities of following the various moves in connection with those twin conferences; and he must confess that the proceedings have confirmed in him the impression that the quarrel within the Justice camp is not calculated to render the progress of nationalism any the speedier. It is an evident mistake for outside observers to fall into if they think that that quarrel was based on anything so broad as nationalism. I shall in this article state my view of the question, which I trust will be shared by all men of all communities who are not slaves of phrases.

Tanjore Proceedings.

The importance of the Tanjore proceedings is evidenced by the unduly large space the Madras press has been giving the same, fully a month before the conference: and the controversies have apparently not yet died. Those proceedings themselves showed that the dissentients who held a "nationalist" conference did not break away from the Ministerialists on any national question. On the other hand much greater emphasis was laid on communalism in the "nationalist" conference. The real issue on which the dissentients broke away was that the ministerialists were no upholders of the communal principle, but were believers in Tammany Hall methods. If this means the disruption of the non-Brahman party. I am afraid the critics are in for sore disappointment. Mr. C. R. Reddy has been giving a Madras audience some sidelights on the Tanjore speeches. But even he has failed to point out in what way nationalists need take heart of grace out of the dissentients' proceedings. The personal emulation of powerful rivals lends a dramatic elements to disputation. Of this element we had a plentiful supply in Tanjore. Rao Bahadurs O. Kandaswami Chettyar and O. Thankichellam Chettyar, both of them brothers, appeared on rival platforms. The three Ministers graced the conference of their adherents with their presence, while the dissentients were presided over by the Swarajist leader of the opposition in the local council. "A nationalist non-Brahmin," we were told, is a contradiction" in terms. In spite of Mr. C. V. S. Narasimha Raju's powerful and moving appeal, the "Nationalists" were strong communalists, though their communalism appears blurred in open proceedings. The "National ist" non-Brahmin conference at Tanjore, to those who have eyes to see has been a great revelation. It indicated that communalism is still the guide and basic force of the non-Brahmin party. The dissentient in Tanjore, who may be taken validly to represent other districts as well, thought that communalism has never been fairly, honestly, truthfully tried.

This is no comfort from the nationalist point of view, every one will agree. It is equally indisputable that this does not seem as if the non-Brahmin party in Madras is in its last gasp, so far as that party is sustained by the anti-national gospel of communalism. To seek to hide this stern fact, by mollifying phrases, to seek to dissolve the hard facts of non-Brahman politics in Swarajists commonplace is surely to miss the drift of things. Let us have the courage to ras politic of to-day, face facts. By the inevitable processes of time, the non-Brahmans of Madras may advance to full-blooded nationalism. At present they are all communalists with a vengeance. The antithesis sought to be introduced between older and younger non-Brahmans has no basis in fact. The only issue then of any public importance is: how then is there so much of local defection from the Justice camp? Do such defections indeed betoken a realignment of the party? That communalism is working its nemesis is the easy wa in which these questions are disposed of by the indolent. But nationalises who bear witness to the faith in them, which-ever party label they may assume, have a duty cast on them to try and arrive at conclusions, not alone on the basis of what is comforting to our prepossessions.

Communalism vs Jobocracy

At th risk of being didactic it may be observed that the party is a political institution whose professed object is the discovery and the expression of the will of the body politic. In the United States and the various states of the British Empire distinct party Government exists; legislation, administration, and to a limited extent judicial processes, are in the hands of men who feel joint responsibility as members of a political party. In this country, neither in the central legislature where the executive is wholly irresponsible and irremovable nor in the provinces where there is the system of dyarchy which shuts off from the purview of the ministry the essential elements of administration are the conditions favourable to the formation of a political party and the growth of a sense of political responsibility which is its inentable accompaniment, so much so, where there are parties in this country we find that they embody in them some of the worst elements of the party system as its works out in Great Britain and notably Switzerland. There is no "party in power" in reality anywhere in this country because there is no such party which is accountable to the entire people and whose responsibility is enforced by the presence of a rival party, equally united and established, equally organised, whose duty it is to watch the conduct of the party in office, to expose its defects, to criticise its policy and, in case of its failure, to fulfil the general will, to displace the delinquent government and assume its functions and responsibilities. In one sense the present rebellion within the "Justice" camp approximates to this state of things: and that is one of the reasons why I believe it bodes no good to the immediate future of nationalism in this presidency. One faction is sought to be displaced by another, with this difference that the faction in office is charged with nepotism and jobbery and paying no regard to communalism which is still the sheet anchor of the non-Brahmans party in this presidency. That they are both contending factions will not be questioned by any one conversant with the public facts and still more so with the private talks of the leaders of different groups. Party and faction, said Bolingbroke, are both bad; but he conceded that the party at least professed to seek the commonweal and that under certain conditions it may be wisely used, while he counted faction as wholly selfish and evil. What we now witness among the great non-Brahman communities in Madras is the struggle of the party to dispossess the faction that has got to the top. And when due allowance is made for the catchwords of political warfare, it will be seen that there is no question of nationalism at issue here: it is on the other hand communalism versus selfish jobocracy. When it has taken ten years for a man of Mr. C. R. Reddy's intellectual calibre to sail from the jagged reefs of communalism on to the broad expanse of nationalism it is preposterous to think that the masses will embrace it in a lesser period.

An American Parallel.

For the nearest parallel to the state of things in Madras I believe we shall have to go to President Grant's second term in the United States when a sort of unity was brought about among the Republicans as now prevails among the ruling faction or the Pangalité wing of the Justice party. Says a competent authority: "During the second term of Grant's administration, there occurred a great popular uprising against the party in power. The organisation had become united and compact under the control of office-holders, and there were revelations of serious official corruption in high places. In consequence the elections of 1874 made the lower House Democratic by a large majority, and, by the end of the presidential term, the demand for reform had become so loud that reform was made the leading issue in he campaign of 1876. Contesting the elections upon that issue, the Democrats almost gained control of the Government." "The Grant method of securing unity in party leadership, therefore, proved a failure," continues our authority. "It harmonised the office-holders, but drove the voters into opposition." Some such thing has been operating in the non-Brahman party in Madras, ever since, aided by the suicidal and not very wise abstention of Congress men from the first election, that party came in at the crest of the electoral wave. The party became dangerously harmonious by passing under the sway of the office-holders, honorary or paid, present or prospective. And a spirit of personal proscription also found play, so much so that very often unconsciously members of the party who by their outlook on general politics were expected to be unwilling to be passive instruments of the ruling faction were elbowed out of the party. In realsty and in final analysis, therefore, the dissentients constitute the real Justice party; and to seek to ascribe the least tinge of nationalism to them is to do violence to our political vocabulary. The forward spirits among them may seek to gloss it over: but in reality the emphasis is on communalism. I dare affirm it without any fear of contradiction that the politically-minded non-Brahman, such as whose speeches and views are not given in extenso in the press, is a strong communalist. When the Tanjore non-Brahman still thinks in terms of community in politics, it is hardly possible these in other parts of the Presidency could be far in advance of him. What we witness, therefore, in Madras is not the disruption of the Justice party with its emphasis on communalism but the pangs of a new birth whereby selfishness which sits enthroned at the head of the party may give way toward communalism. It is well not to be misled on this vital aspect in Mad-

IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

(Continued from page 7.)

for preventing extravagance, and no case had been cited to show that these powers had ever been wrongly used. The amendment was rejected.

Mr. Pradhan's next amendment for deletion of clause 225 which empowered Government to institute enquiry into municipal matters was also rejected.

SECOND READING PASSED.

Mr. Pradhan moved the following additional clause: "all rules made by Government or Commissioners under this Act shall be laid on the table of the Bombay Legislative Council for one month previous to the next session thereof, and shall be liable to be rescinded or modified by a resolution of the said Council tabled at its next session. The Minister accepted and it was passed. The second reading was then passed and the third reading postponed for some verbal amendments.

IMPROVEMENT TRUST TRANSFER BILL.

The second reading of the Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Bill was passed without any discussion.

Mr. Hussenally Rahimtoola moved an amendment to clause 2 (B) making the transfer incumbent from January 1st 1926 on the ground that transfer might be unduly delayed if it was left to Government.

Hon. Mr. Hidayatulla said they could not transfer the Trust unless the Act received the Government of India's sanction. Government were themselves very anxious to transfer as soon as possible, but the Corporation had delayed the matters unduly. He asked that the question be left to Government. The amendment was lost.

Mr. Hussenally moved an additional clause after clause 9 (2). (c): "every meeting shall be open to the public unless the majority of the Trustees present thereat decide by a resolution which shall be put by the presiding authority of his own motion or at the request of any Trustee present without previous discussion that any inquiry or deliberation pending before the board is such as should be held in private, and provided that the presiding authority may, at any time, cause any person to be removed who interrupts the proceedings. This was accepted.

Mr. Hussenally moved the substitution of the following for clause 10: "The Board shall appoint 14 persons to be members of the Improvement Committee of whom 12 shall be elected by the Board from among members and three co-opted from a panel consisting of the Development Director, the Chairman Port Trust, the Collector, of Bombay, and the Executive Engineer. The elections shall be by ballot."

He said the two Chambers of Commerce were already represented on the Corporation, and he did not know why they should have a double representation. These bodies had never asked for special representation on the Standing Committee which was a very important body, and he did not know why special representation should be given on this particular body. They had never heard of such double representation as was now proposed. Mr. Sarve opposed, because he wanted backward classes to have representation on the Board. Mr. Grantham wanted commercial bodies to have representation as the Improvement Trust had to look after large financial interests, and any mismanagement would not only cause loss to the Corporation but would fall on the city as a whole.

Mr. Dabholker also opposed as he thought these bodies were justified in asking for separate representation.

Mr. C. N. Wadia said for busy merchants it was impossible to attend both the Corporation and the Improvement Trust meetings and therefore separate representation was essential. The Baptista moved that the Improvement Board should consist of 12 elected members of the Corporation and the Development Directorate, Port Trust, Chairman Collector of Bombay and the Executive Engineer.

OFFICIAL OPPOSITION.

Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir opposed both the amendments. Mr. Rafiuddin Ahmed supported the amendment Hon. Mr. Lawrence said the personnel of the Corporation had changed considerably since the last elections and there were people who had looked at the change with some apprehension, although Government had taken their courage in both their hands and widened the franchise, but there were large financial interests involved and these new members were not accustomed to handle large sums of money amounting to lakhs and even crores. The Municipal Corporation's business was more or less routine, but the affairs of the Improvement Trust were altogether different. The commitments of the Trust amounted to 15 crores of rupees, and while he did not doubt the honesty or sincerity of the Corporation's representatives, it must be admitted that they had no experience of finances, and he asked whether the assistance of Commercial men would not help the new Improvement Board considerably.

MR. HUSSENALLY'S REPLY.

Mr. Hussenally, replying, said he had expected help from Mr. Cowasji to fight the Corporation's battles, but he was afraid his association with Government Members had changed his vision altogether. The Original Bill was drafted by Mr. Cowasji, and now he was opposing one of its principle recommendations. Mr. Cowasji then did not think it proper to give representation to these bodies, but he was then merely a member of the Corporation and not the General Member of Government. The speaker wanted to know whether they had not made any progress since Mr. Cowasji wanted to thrust on them commercial representatives. If Government had no confidence in the Corporation they had better not transfer the Trust to them at all, as such transfer was merely a mockery. Both the amendments were thrown out.

BANDRA RASH DRIVING CASE

APPEAL AGAINST MR. ANTA'S JUDGMENT.

QUESTION IN BOMBAY COUNCIL

In the Bombay Legislative Council Mr. M. R. Jayakar Bombay University) asked (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether their attention has been drawn to a criminal case decided at Bandra by Mr. Antia, Honorary First Class Magistrate, in which one Mrs. Jackson was convicted of reckless and negligent motor driving, for causing grievous injuries to a Christian boy, and sentenced to a fine of Rs. 200 with suspension of her motor license for 1 year?

(b) Will they be pleased to state what is the training and experience of the Honorary First Class Magistrate who decided the case?

(c) Will they be pleased to put on the Council Table a full statement of his record including the number of cases in which his decisions have been upset and upheld by a superior Tribunal?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: (a) In the affirmative.

(b) Mr. Antia started as Mamlatdar and Magistrate in 1893. He was Deputy Assistant Political Agent and First Class Magistrate in Kathiawar from 1893 till he retired in April 1914. He was appointed Honorary First Class Magistrate at Bandra in 1921.

(c) Mr. Antia's decisions were reversed in two instances out of nine appeals filed in 73 appealable cases during the years 1921 to 1925.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar (Bombay University): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether, in the revisional application in the above matter heard by the High Court, the Government Pleader was instructed to represent the Crown? If not, why not?

(b) Will they be pleased to state whether, if the Crown was not represented in the said Revisional Application, any report was called for from the said Honorary Magistrate, with a view to explain the facts and circumstances relating to the said conviction? If not, why not?

(c) If the Government Pleader was not engaged and if no such report was called for, will they be pleased to state what means the High Court had before it for ascertaining the prosecution view of the matter?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: (a) In the negative. It was not thought necessary.

(b) In the negative. It is not usual.

(c) The original complainant was represented by a pleader.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar (Bombay University): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the High Court relied upon a letter of the Superintendent of Police obtained by the said accused after the said case had been decided by the Magistrate, showing that the regulation speed at Bandra itself for light motor vehicles was 12 miles per hour?

(b) Is the information stated in the letter correct?

(c) Do Government, approve of Police officers giving such letters in criminal trials after decision is given in the trial Court? If not, have Government taken any and what steps to convey to the Officer concerned their disapproval of his action?

(d) Is it a fact that the said Magistrate was informed in open Court by an Inspector of Police that the regulation speed in the locality where the accident occurred was eight miles?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: (a) Such a letter is mentioned in the judgement.

(b) In the affirmative as regards the particular place.

(b) It is open to anyone at any time to seek information from the Police.

(d) There is nothing as to this on the record.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar (Bombay University): (a) Will Government be pleased to state whether it is a fact that, after the said case was decided in the Magistrate's Court, an unsuccessful attempt was made on the part of the defence to create evidence to the effect that a bullock cart was passing along in front of the accused's car which justified her driving to her right?

(b) Was any statement of the driver of the said bullock cart recorded by the police and if so, at what stage?

(c) What were its contents and was any reliance placed on the said statement by the High Court?

(d) Will Government be pleased to state who is responsible for having this statement taken?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: (a) A bullock cart was alleged to have been the cause of the car swerving to the right. This defence was put forward at the trial and was supported by evidence.

(b) The statement of the supposed cart driver was recorded by the Sub-Inspector, Bandra, after the trial.

(c) The cart-driver stated that he was not on that road at the time the accident occurred. There is no reference to the statement in the judgment.

(d) It was taken at the request of Mrs. Jackson.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar (Bombay University): (a) Is it a fact, as stated by the said Magistrate in his judgment, that reckless motor driving is of frequent occurrence in Bandra?

(b) Do Government intend to take any and what steps to prevent the occurrence of such accidentes in future?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: (a) and (b). There was a tendency to reckless driving at the time, but no instances have been reported during the past few months. No special steps seem necessary beyond the maintenance of strict supervision by the police.

KARTIKI FAIR, ALANDI.

Mr. N. R. Ganjal (Poona District): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether their attention has been drawn to the great inconvenience caused to the thousands of pilgrims in the matter of water and sanitary arrangements during the last Kartiki Fair at Alandi in taluka Khed of the Poona district;

(b) If so, whether they propose to take any action in the matter?

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav: (a) No.

(b) Enquiries are being made.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION SITE.

Mr. M. R. Jayakar (Bombay University): (1) Has the attention of Government been directed to the advertisement of the Bombay Development Department appearing in the "Times of India" of 18th October, 1924 inviting offers for the temporary use and occupation of the Indo-British Institution site?

(2) Are Government aware that the said site is adjacent to and immediately in front of the premises of the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics?

(3) Are Government aware that, if the said site is sold or leased to any outside person or body, it will be a source of great inconvenience to the said College?

(4) Are Government aware that there is a strong public feeling that the said site should not be allowed to pass into the possession of any outside person or body, but should be handed over to the Sydenham College?

(5) Will Government be pleased to state whether they propose to meet the wishes of the public in this behalf, and if so in what manner?

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav: (1) and (2) These clauses have already been replied to by the Honourable the General Member.

(3), (4) and (5). Th question of locating the Sydenham College of Commerce permanently on its present site on Hornby Road and of reserving the vacant plot in front of it for the future expansion of the College is at present under the consideration of oGovernment.

BOMBAY PROSTITUTION ACT.

Mr. A. N. Surve (Bombay, City, North): Will Government be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of improvement brought about by the passing of the Bombay Prostitution Act:

(b) whether they have consulted the magistrates and other people responsible for the administering of the law on the desirability of increasing punishments under that Act, which was promised to the questioner at the time of the second reading of the Prostitution Bill, vide Council Debates, Volume X, page 521;

(c) if so, will they place copies of those opinions on the table?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: (a) It is not possible to give a specific reply to a question of this nature.

(b) and (c). The question is under the consideration of Government.

DEPORTATION OF FOREIGN PROSTITUTES.

Mr. Hoosenally M. Rahimtoola (Bombay City): Will Government be pleased to state in how many cases during each of the last ten years the Foreigners Act, 1864, has been used for the purpose of removing foreign prostitutes from the City of Bombay?

The Hon. Sir Maurice Hayward: 10 in 1914 and in 1923. There has also been one case in each of the years 1923, 1924 and 1925 of foreign prostitutes leaving the country in anticipation of deportation orders under the Foreigners Act.

CABLE ITEMS.

Tetuan.—While the Spanish aeroplane was bombing the Riff village a bomb stuck to an under-carriage. When the machine landed, the bomb exploded, with the result that the crew and the aeroplane were blown to smithereens.—Reuter.

Geneva.—A meeting of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations has granted the request of Major Ormsby-Gore for the adjournment of the examination of Iraq report till the next session owing to the fact that the Mosul question is still *sub judice*. The report will probably be examined at an extraordinary session in February.—Reuter.

Sofia.—The royal decree has abolished the state of siege.—Reuter.

London.—The following Cambridgeshire scratchings are announced:—Reine Lumiere, Sir Kenneth and Purple Shade at nine today. Sansovino, Diophon and Blanc Mange at 11-15 to-day.—Reuter's Special.

London.—The Sittang Valley Rubber Estate formed to acquire the Sittang Valley Rubber estate in Lower Burma issued this morning 1,250 thousand two shilling shares at par which were immediately subscribed.—Reuter.

Sofia.—It is semi-officially stated that the Greeks, on Sunday noon bombarded Petritch and the village Makikostinovo, wounding some civilians and that the Greeks are entrenching their positions.—Reuter.

THE FAMINE DANGER IN ORISSA.

BY C. F. ANDREWS.

I.

A simple narrative of some personal experience in the flooded areas of the Puri Sadar Sub-Division, will best bring home the extreme danger of famine which is impending in this part of Orissa. Before, however, beginning the personal narrative, it is necessary to describe the character of the country and the history of what happened earlier in the year.

The Puri Sadar Sub-Division lies in the Southern portion of the Mahanadi Delta. Its area is about 1500 square miles. The rivers, which carry away the flood-waters of the Mahanadi along this part of the coast are four in number. The Dabi and Khushabhadra, with great straining and twisting of their channels, find their way to the Bay of Bengal through the sand-barrier which is being heaped up higher and higher each year. The Bhargavi and Day are both turned away from the coast and enter the Chilka Lake. Here again the stress of the sand-accumulation is very great. The Chilka Lake is gradually silting up, and during this year one of the most serious obstacles with regard to the flood-water has been the rise in the bed-level of the Lake and the blocking up of its entrance into the sea by sand. More than once, the railway line from Calcutta to Madras, which runs along the inland shore of the Lake, was nearly submerged owing to this rise of its surface.

Perhaps it is not generally realised how enormous is the volume of water which the Mahanadi pours down every year. The fact is only brought home when we are given the statistic, that at full flood, the mass of water in the Mahanadi is one third greater than the whole volume of the River Ganges at a similar flood period. This fact is mentioned more than once in Sir William Hunter's 'History of Orissa'. It accounts for the vastness of the problem of carrying away such a volume of water every year. When nature adds her own novel barriers, as she did this year, by blocking up the exits to the sea with sand, the problem appears almost insoluble.

Coming as I did from the Godavari Delta, it was inevitable that I should compare the apparent failure of water-storage in Orissa with its success in the Andhra country. For the Godavari Delta irrigation has been one of the most remarkable success in the recent history of India. The inhabitants of that Delta had suffered from floods no less disastrously than the inhabitants of the Mahanadi Delta of Orissa. Their population had actually declined last century before the Godavari River was harnessed. Now, it is under such perfect control, that the yearly danger of floods has altogether ceased. The people are thriving and prosperous, and their numbers have nearly trebled since the irrigation system of the Delta was completed.

But an evil fate seems to have overtaken from the very first the Engineering Schemes to control effectively the River Mahanadi. While at Rajmundry, on the Godavari, the 'Anicut' or water barrage, is an undoubted success, at Cuttack, on the Mahanadi, I have been told again and again by the inhabitants that its value is doubtful. Possibly the pessimism in the latter case goes too far, and in the end the Cuttack 'Anicut' may prove its own worth; but it has been significant to notice the difference of tone among the Telugus in the Godavari Delta and the Oriya Zamindars who met me in Orissa. The former were obviously prosperous; the latter were full of forebodings.

It needs to be understood that the 5 different rivers of the Mahanadi Delta have been embanked on either side. Their beds within the embankments have become more and more silted up, so that they are frequently higher in level than the surrounding country. Therefore, if any weak spot in one of these Delta embankments gives way, the waters from the river rush through it from an elevation and flood the whole country round, and then cannot drain off when the river falls.

I have explained how immense is the rush of waters at full flood-time down the Mahanadi,—greater even than the Ganges. In consequence of this, the history of these embankments hitherto has been a very chequered one. In heavy floods they have constantly broken down and the recent Drainage Committee appointed by the Government of Bihar and Orissa has practically acknowledged their failure by proposing a series of 'Escapes', which would regulate the high flood before it reached the Delta at all. The Committee discarded the alternative proposal of opening out fresh exits to the sea for the water to drain off. Their arguments would have been more convincing if they had taken the trouble to visit the coast and see with their own eyes the forces of Nature could be controlled. They appear to have omitted to do this and yet to have given their verdict. They were also no member of the Drainage Committee who came from the Puri District. At the present moment, there is a sharp, and almost bitter difference of opinion between experts and the public. Just after I left Puri for the interior, the villagers, to the number of over 500, came in a body from the area near Konarak Temple in order to ask the Collector to allow them to open out an old channel to the sea which would drain off the water from their own flooded fields. They offered to do the work themselves. Another proposal, which was before the Drainage Committee, was the annual clearing out of a channel still navigable to Puri, which was originally one of the most important mouths of the Delta. A third proposal was the dredging of the northern

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(Continued from Column 6.)

channel of the Chilka Lake. Local opinion was emphatic and insistent concerning the feasibility of such remedies as these, in spite of the obvious fact that the sand would accumulate again. But the Drainage Committee has pinned its faith to its series of 'escapes'. This scheme is not popular and as far as I can judge even the Government finds itself reluctant to accept it, on account of the whole-sale disturbance of land-rights that would be involved. On the other hand, it is probable that the local people have not fully realised the extreme pressure of the sand-drift along this exposed portion of the Bay of Bengal and the prohibitive expense of its annual clearance from sand.

I have tried to state the problem as it has been set before me by Zemindars and Ryots on the spot. One thing may be regarded as certain, that unless something on a large scale is undertaken, the floods in the Puri Sadar Sub-Division, with a population of half a million human souls, will grow more and more frequent. Even a lay-man can see, that if nature shuts up the exits to the Sea with sand all the embankments in the world cannot prevent a spill-over when the mighty Mahanadi is in full flood.

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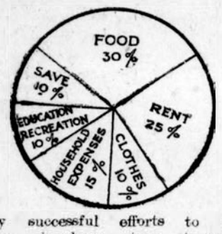

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THAT ETERNAL QUESTION

MAHATMA GANDHI ON HINDU-MUSLIM DIFFERENCES.

Mahatma Gandhi writes as follows in the latest issue of "Young India":—

However much I may wish to avoid it the Hindu-Muslim question will not avoid me. Muslim friends insist upon my intervention to solve it. The Hindu friends would have me discuss it with them and some of them say I have sown the wind and must reap the whirlwind. Whilst I was in Calcutta a Bihar friend had written to me in grief and anger telling me of the alleged kidnapping of Hindu boys and specially girls. I had written to him telling him point blank that I did not believe those allegations but that if he had proof and gave it to me I would gladly examine it; and if I was satisfied would denounce it although I might not be able to do any tangible good. Since then I have had cuttings from newspapers describing in harrowing detail cases of kidnapping. I had told the friend that newspaper extracts could not be accepted as any evidence of the crime, that in many cases newspaper paragraphs were inflammatory, misleading and often absolutely false. There are Hindu and Muslim sheets that delight in blackguarding Musalmans and Hindus respectively and if both of them could be accepted as true both the parties were loathesome creatures. But I have proved to my own satisfaction that many of these reported cases are highly exaggerated if they are not false. I have therefore, asked for such inconspestable proofs as would be accepted in any court of law. The Titagarh case is certainly such a one. A Hindu girl had been kidnapped. She is supposed to have embraced Islam and inspite of the court's order she has not been yet produced so far as I am aware. What is more, respectable people are concerned in the non-production of the girl. When I was in Titagarh nobody seemed prepared to shoulder the responsibility about the girl. At Patna too some startling information was given to me with corroborative evidence. I refrain at the present moment from going into it because it is not before me in its completed form. Such cases set one athinking and need the attention of all well-wishers of the country. There is then the question of music in front of mosques. I have heard of a peremptory demand for total cessation of music, soft or loud, at any time whatsoever in front of mosques. There is too a demand for the stopping of arati during prayer hours in temples in the neighbourhood of mosques. I heard in Calcutta that even boys passing by a mosque early in the morning and reciting *Ramnam* were stopped.

What is to be done? Recourse to law courts in such matters is a broken reed. If I allow my daughter to be kidnapped and then go to court for protection the latter would be powerless or if the judge got angry over my cowardice he would dismiss me from his presence with deserved contempt. Courts deal with ordinary crimes. General kidnapping of girls or boys is not an ordinary crime. People in such cases are expected to look after themselves. Courts help those who are largely able to help themselves. Theirs is supplementary protection. So long as there are weak people so long will there be some one to prey upon their weakness. The remedy therefore lies in organising for self-defence. I could find it in me to justify the most violent defence in such cases unless the people concerned are capable of a non-violent defence. No doubt where girls or boys of poor and helpless parents are kidnapped, the case becomes much more complicated. There the remedy has to be found not by the individual but by a whole clan or caste. A presentation, however, of authentic cases of kidnapping is a prime necessity before public opinion can be well-organised.

The question of music is much simpler than that of kidnapping. Either continuous music, *arati* or the repeating of *Ramnam* is a religious necessity or it is not. If it is a religious necessity no prohibition order by a court of law can be held obligatory. Music must be played, *arati* must be made and *Ramnam* repeated, cost what it may. If my formula were accepted a procession of the meekest men and women, unarmed even with *lathis* would march with *Ramnam* on their lips, supposing that that was the bone of contention and draw down on their heads the whole of the Musalman wrath. But if they would not accept that formula they would still proceed with the sacred name on their lips and fight every inch of the ground. But to stop music for fear of a row or because of an order of court is to deny one's religion.

But then there is the other side to the question. Is continuous playing of music even while passing mosques at prayer time always a religious necessity? Is repeating of *Ramnam* a similar necessity? What about the charge that the fashion nowadays is to organise processions purely for the sake of irritating Musalmans and to make *arati* just at the time of prayer and to utter *Ramnam* not because it is held religiously necessary but in order to create an occasion for a fight. If such be the case it will defeat its own end and naturally the zest being wanting, a court's order, a military display or a shower of brick-bats would end the irreligious show.

A religious necessity must therefore be clearly established. Even semblance of irritation must be avoided. A mutual understanding should be sincerely sought. And where it is not possible, an irreducible minimum should be fixed making due allowance for the opposite sentiment and then without seeking the intervention of courts or inspite of a prohibition order a fight must be put up for that minimum. Let no one charge me with ever having advised or encouraged weakness or surrender on matters of principle. But I have said, as I say again, that every trifle must not be dignified into a principle.

KHILAFAT DELEGATION.

(Continued from page 7.)

lims of the world and yet leave the Hedjazis quite independent in their internal affairs. To achieve this aim they would insist that there shall be no personal or autocratic rule in Hedjaz but that a republican form of Government shall be established in Hedjaz. They would also insist that no non-Muslim power shall have anything to do with the governance of the Holy Land and that Sheriff Hussein or any of his descendants—shall have no hand in the administration of Hedjaz in as much as the misdeeds of Sheriff Hussein have been so many that he has forfeited the confidence of the Islamic world. Fourthly they would see that the new Government of Hedjaz shall not do anything that would entail difficulties and hardships on Muslims of the other part of the world, such as a duty or tax on the pilgrims or Hajis and that it worked in harmony with the neighbouring Arab States so as not to endanger the freedom of the whole of Arabia but shall be conducive of industrial and commercial prosperity of the land.

In conclusion, Mr. Quereishi reminded the Indian Muslims of the necessity of joining hands with the Hindus in getting Swaraj for their motherland for a self-governing India was the strongest bulwark against foreign and Non-Muslim exploitation in Hedjaz and the Holy Land.

IMAM YEHIYA'S MESSAGE

Maulana Shaukat Ali in winding up the proceedings read a wire to himself from the Imam Yehiya of Yeman which stated that the important events happening in the Islamic world have attracted the attention of the Muslims for the preservation of the Holy Places. The Muslims want to save the Holy Places from being turned into a battlefield. It is the duty of every Muslim to do his best to keep the Holy Places intact and free from warfare. Continuing the cable read:—

"But it is regrettable that quarrels are going on in Hedjaz. We are sending delegates to the belligerents and try to bring about peace. Keeping in view your tried and well-known services we hope you will also send your representatives who in conjunction with delegates from other parts of the Islamic world will bring about an amicable settlement and secure the peace of Hedjaz."

The meeting terminated well after midnight with the calling of the blessings of Allah.

"MANORA" RESUMES VOYAGE.

MADRAS, Oct. 26.

The starboard propeller of s.s. "Manora" has been removed from the sea and the vessel carrying passengers resumed her voyage to Colombo yesterday evening. She will sail to Colombo with one propeller, and is expected to reach Colombo on Thursday next and after transferring passengers to the homeward bound boats "Malva" and "Cathay" will go into dry docks at Colombo and resume her voyage home after the completion of the repairs.—A. P.

VATICAN NEGOTIATING FOR LOAN.

LONDON, Oct 25.

Rome.—For the first time in its history the Vatican has negotiated a loan with America amounting to a million and a half dollars. Money is required to purchase the villa adjoining the Vatican for religious uses.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

Calcutta.—Sir Geoffrey De Montmorency arrived at Belvedere on Sunday.—A. P.

Sir Basil Blackett, Finance Member of the Government of India and Lady Blackett arrived at Bangalore on Sunday.

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To-day! Same boy 13 years ago.

Age 18. CYRIL D. COLSTON.

Age 5. Before Virol.

Age 5. After Virol.

Once a hopeless case

DOCTOR'S REPORT
3rd January, 1925

"In 1912 I made a report on the case of Cyril D. Colston, then of 13, Stoney Lane, Sparkbrook, Birmingham, as being a very striking example of the beneficial effects of VIROL in certain forms of malnutrition in children. Some rather remarkable photographs showing the boy 'before' and 'after' the addition of VIROL to his diet accompanied the report. Having regard to the very extraordinary condition of extreme emaciation shown in the 'before' photograph, it is of considerable interest to find that, at the age of 18, he is a normal healthy young adult, showing no trace of the period of strain to which his organism must have been subjected at the time of his illness at the age of 5.

An Extraordinary Recovery

"I enclose recent photographs for your inspection. It is to be noted that he is of average build and that his muscular system is well developed. He is mentally alert and his school life was quite normal. He gained several distinctions in athletics, and for one year held the swimming championship of his school. He is now engaged in the business of watchmaking, and is, I understand, a clever workman.

'Nothing less than a miracle'

"I need hardly say that his parents are highly delighted with the result, which they describe as nothing less than a miracle.

"From a medical point of view the case has been of considerable interest to me. I am fully satisfied that VIROL was the factor which enabled him as a child not only to turn the corner successfully in a very serious illness, but in subsequent years of development (during which he never ceased to take VIROL), enabled him to build up a healthy body and gave him a reserve of power and energy sufficient to compete successfully in athletics and to win a swimming championship." (*Signed*) ———, M.D.

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Zam-Buk also possesses marvellous curative virtues in such skin diseases as eczema, itch, prickly heat, ulcers, poisoned sores, etc., also speedily soothing and healing for cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, insect bites, etc.

CURES WHEN OPERATION FAILS

Mr. W. A. Coe, of Ixworth, Suffolk, England, writes:—"During the thirteen years I was in the British Navy I suffered terrible torture through piles. They were at their worst the three years I was on the China and Indies stations and the surgeon had to operate. The result wasn't a success and, when discharged from the Navy I was still suffering.

"Then I heard about the great healing power of Zam-Buk and sent for a box. I derived such instant relief from Zam-Buk that I needed no persuasion to continue the treatment. Gradually the inflammation and shooting pains became less troublesome and the burning irritation passed away altogether. Now, thanks to Zam-Buk, the piles have been completely banished."

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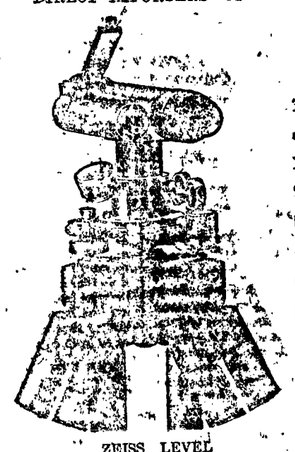

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EAST AND WEST.

MR. SAKLATVALA'S SACRIFICE

AMERY'S BLUFF.

BY ARTHUR FIELD.

LONDON, Oct. 1.

Mr. Saklatvala, in a letter addressed last week to the firm with which he has been associated as a relation of the founder family, and as manager of the cotton mills department in London, resigned his position. In so doing he recognised that the hatred manifested for a Communist may easily go so far as to cause injury to the firm that persists in employing him. As the Tata firm, especially its London house, is bound up with the favour of the powers that be, and is out for Government orders, he admits that it may be endangered by its loyalty to a family connection and a trusted worker. All that we are hoping at this end, is that Mr. Saklatvala was adequately compensated for his thoughtful act and for his long and efficient service, before he threw himself on the waves.

It is not generally known, and I have pleasure in telling it here, that Mr. Saklatvala has given up to the Labour propaganda his parliamentary income of £400 per annum, contenting himself with his salary as a manager. It will only be right if he now decides to live upon his income as an M.P. in future,—though it is said that the demand for his services as a speaker at Labour and other meetings, if he would agree to receive a proper lecturing for them, would soon assure him a well-paid livelihood. One may well ask, what good the renunciation and unselfishness of honorary workers has ever done? The Press and the automatic thinkers of the curbstone have unloaded on Saklatvala all their filth, ascribing self-seeking and demagogy to the man who all he time was giving his income away! Could it have been worse had he grasped every farthing he could make out of the agitation he was engaged in? Yes, of course,—worse for the character of Saklatvala, of whom we like to hear this fine news. Nevertheless, there is nobility and there is Quixotism; and it will be a proper thing, and a good thing for the cleaning of our stables of Labour reaction, if Saklatvala enters agitation as a profession. What a result that would be, of the pressure brought by the pro-capitalist and pro-financier crowd on his firm to "throw him out"! To give him more time for revolt and for the spreading thereof!

TURKEY'S RIGHT TO MOSUL.

Regarding the Mosul question, Mr. Amery has given a carefully prepared interview to the Press. He has constructed, or others for him, a plausible but manifestly factitious plea, demonstrating to his own complete satisfaction that Turkey has no claim or right to Mosul", over which she has been ruler for several centuries. There are, however, in addition to the credulous absorbers of all Government pabulum, a great number of fair-minded and discriminative citizens in the country. These shook their heads when they read Mr. Amery's glib words dismissing Turkey on every ground, and they said:—"Turkey no right there, while England has? How can that be?"

Mr. Amery, for example, tries to prove that the legal right of Turkey, admitted by the Commission of the League of Nations, might as properly apply to the vilayets of Baghdad or Busrah as to that of Mosul; and that Turkey by abandoning these at Lausanne, abandoned all legal rights to Mosul. Luckily there are still a few people who exercise their own judgment, even in the ranks of the Ministerial Party. They call Amery's bluff, and take the play back to the line of British-Iraq troops at the time of the Armistice of Mudros. What lands had been occupied? A line extending from Khanikin to Altoun-Kenpru, thence to Kaiyara on the Tigris, thence dropping south again. That is to say 160 kilometres to the south of Mosul City. While a great push on the part of the British had carried the Iraqi-British occupation 140 kms into the vilayat of Mosul, shortly before the Armistice, no troops had come within 60 kms. of Mosul city.

The Turks recognised that they had lost Iraq, that is to say the vilayets of Baghdad and Bussorah; and that, although Mosul always was separate and distinct from Iraq, some acceptance of the fait accompli would probably have to be made over the part of Mosul province that had suffered occupation. But that attitude towards the lost territories could not, in their view, dominate the League of Nations or any other body, when dealing with lands which remained in Turkish hands at the time of the Armistice. Confiding in the general atmosphere of Lausanne, which was accounted by all to be a reversal of the tone of Sevres, Turkey accepted the conditional reference to the League. She was confident that it was not a question of giving to British Iraq land hundreds of kilometres north, occupied by the Iraqi-British illegally after an Armistice. But so Amery insists, and expresses hypocritical regret that Turkey should be unreasonable. Further, he proceeds to throw in some "horrible massacres", which we must be there to prevent (presumably for all time).

THE RIFF AND ITS FRIENDS.

The Riff question is not solved yet, neither in the counsels of of France nor in the battlefield. The great and crushing blow to Abdul Kerim, has now again turned out to have been very partial and indecisive. In France the war, both in Morocco and in Syria, is growing in unpopularity. The Communists have distinguished themselves by the consistency and persistence of their criticism.

"L'Humani" of Sept 25th, made several caustic references to the willingness of the Reds to talk the matter over with the Moderates, and the silence of the latter. It said:—

"The Committee of Action proposes a United Front to the Socialist party and the C. G. T.

"The Spanish attack on Ajdir has not produced the expected results.

"Syria is becoming a new colonial battleground and a second Morocco.

"The Central Committee of Action is disposed to support its Socialist colleagues in the demand for the immediate convocation of the Chambers, and to propose to them (among other points) the immediate cessation of hostilities, as well as the restoration of domestic justice." This is signed by the Chairman, Thorez, 23 Sept.

The message of Abdel Kerim to Latin America (addressed to the *Renovacion* group of Buenos Aires), was signed "Abdel Kerim, Provisional Regent of the Riff Republic." This rather conflicts with recent assertions that Abdul Kerim and his family aspire to Royal Honours. They are not so intelligent as we thought, if they do.

Victor Gayman in "L'Humanite" of 24th said:—

"We analysed yesterday the latest in chronological order of the peace proposals formulated in the name of Abdel Kerim and addressed to the French Government. We shall not be surprised if the Government, thus confronted by "L'Humanite," gives no reply. We shall not be astonished that none of the midday or evening journals designed to record the new proposals. The task of Government and the paid Press is to stifle the voice of peace which rises over the war-front bristling with artillery and machine guns.

"It remains to be seen whether the "Quotidien," the Socialist leaders, and the Secretary of the League for the Rights of Man (M. Guernut) who two days since abundantly discussed the problem of the autonomy of the independence of the Riff, will decide that the proposition of the Riff Committee merits consideration,—that it offers some hope of leading to a peace. Awaiting a response from these gentlemen, "L'Humanite" publishes to-day extracts from the message addressed by Abdul Kerim to the *Renovacion* group of Buenos Aires on the anniversary of the battle of Ayacucho, by which the Argentine people were liberated from the Spanish yoke. . . The reader ... will judge whether a man who expresses the attachment of his people to liberty and independence in a language so elevated, and writes as Provisional Regent of the Riff Republic," in the name of a people and a race which has adorned humanity with three civilisations', is the 'barbarian' against whom the crouching dogs of the imperialist press are howling."

CHAMBER OF PRINCES.

SIMLA, Oct. 26.

The following communique has been issued:—

At the suggestion of several of the Princes, and after consultation with them the Viceroy has decided, in consequence of the operation on Her Excellency the Countess of Reading to postpone till a later date the meeting of the Chamber of Princes which had been fixed to commence on the 9th of November of Delhi. The new dates for the meeting of the Chamber will be announced as early as possible.—A. P.

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MEN of India: if you aspire to athletic honors—desire suppleness, strength and endurance—eat the food of champions... QUAKER OATS! One potful of this delicious health food will build twice as much muscle as a potful of rice and three times as much as a potful of meat. It is strengthening—invigorating—sustaining—yet not body-heating. Eaten with milk or cream and sugar, it is even more delicious and more strengthening.

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Dear Sirs,

Your wonderful specific for Asthma was brought from you by the request of JUSTICE Anis Mirza, HIGH COURT JUDGE of H.E. he Nizam's Government. The medicine was applied to the Justice's son and he was glad that no more relapse has been seen up to this time. Justice Aziz Mirza wants me to write to you about this. You may make use of this letter to make the public know that your medicine for Asthma works like CHARMS to the patients.

Yours faithfully,

KALI CH. CHATERJI, F.R.A.S., F.R.H.S., F.R.C.F. (LONDON).

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CURRENCY COMMISSION.

AND INDIAN CHAMBER.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In recent years, seldom has the Indian Chamber been so much agitated; or its inner working so closely watched and analysed; or its co-operation has been so keenly and yet so secretly sought by the bureaucracy, as on the present occasion, in regard to the Currency Commission. This is no doubt interesting and instructive to all concerned, and therefore deserves public consideration and elucidation. Why has the Currency Commission caused so much stir in the City, in the Assembly and in the whole country? Let us examine this briefly:—

Lord Curzon had a craze for Commissions, and he appointed them on an extensive scale. This system of delaying inquiries, defering reforms, defeating the agitators, and providing "honourable" and remunerative occupation to Loyalists and Johookamies did not find much favour with his successors:—Lords Minto Hardinge and Chelmsford. But Lord Reading, with all the suavity of an Easterner and subtlety of a Westerner, of which I shall say more fully on another occasion, revived this stunt of Commissions on a wide scale; and saddled India with an annual expenditure of a crore of rupees in connection with the Lee Commission! The experience of eminent and disinterested Indians of all shades of political opinion has been so bitter of late, that even the Moderates, the Liberals and the Independents have begun to look on these so called Commissions as abortive, expensive and tempting insititutions set up by the bureaucracy to hide their time and to befool the people! Just think of the Mudiman Report. Sir Mahomed Shafi signed the Majority Report, and hardly the ink was dry; and he was free from the trammels of office than he supported the Minority Report! And, pray, what has been the result of the Assembly Resolution? It has been defeated in the Council of State!

When the Government of India, or to be more precise, when the blundering, bullying Sir Basil Blackett found, that it was almost impossible to evade Currency Reform, without being openly accused of gross calousness, he provided an eye-wash in the shape of Currency Commission! He fished all the waters of Bengal, and Bombay, and caught a big, bright fish in the person Sir Purshotamdas! He thought that the brilliance of this single fish would dazzle the eyes of the Assembly, and that the members would quietly gulp down the Commission! But the disillusioned members of the Assembly under the leadership of that ever-watchful and tactful Mr. Jinnah raised a storm against the constitution of the Commission, and carried their opposition despite all official manouvering. Indian Members, Indian Chambers and Commercial Associations pressed for an Indian Chairman and Indian majority. Sir bullying Blacket gave a Commission with a European Chairman and pro-Government majority! Indian publicists have lost no time in making it clear to the Government, that this Commission, constituted as it is, is a huge camouflage.

And, pray, who are the Indian members of this Commission? Sir Maneckji Dadabhai, Sir Rajendra Nath Mukerjee, Prof. Coyajee and Sir Purshotamdas Thakoredas.

(1) Sir Maneckji Dadabhai is a mine-owner, mill agent and a millionaire, who began his career very well in the Imperial Council; but since his opposition to Gokhale's Compulsory Education Bill, he has been soaring high in the official esteem and going down in public mind so much so, that to-day, he is more reactionary than the white bureaucrat of Delhi! (2) Sir Rajendra Nath Mukerji is practically the Proprietor of Martin and Co., one of the biggest business firms in the East and whose business brings him in daily touch with the Government, and as such it is but natural, that he is charmed by the grace and gratitude of the bureaucracy. His record of work marks him out as a staunch supporter of Government through and through.

(3) Prof. Coyajee is an eminent Professor of Government College in Calcutta. He is both talented and tactful. But he has proved himself to be a strong upholder of bureaucratic views and policy!

Thus with the sole exception of Sir Purshotamdas, the Commission is pro-Government, and the Indian trio will play to the tune of the bureaucrat, as heretofor! The Bombay Knight will be like a fish out of water; and yet how he is there, we all wonder! Can we probe into this mystery? Let us try to-morrow.—Yours, etc.

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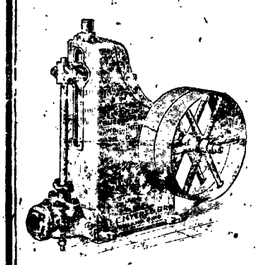

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